Betty Ann Jarratt

Geography

Made familiar and easy to

Young *Gentlemen* and *Ladies.*

Being the

SIXTH VOLUME

OF THE

Circle of the *Sciences*, &c.

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By the KING'*s Royal Licence.*

To the Right Honourable
The Marquis of *Blandford*,
Son of His GRACE the
Duke of *Marlborough*,
THIS
GEOGRAPHY
Is humbly Inſcrib'd
BY
His Lordſhip's
moſt obedient Servant,

JOHN NEWBERY.

PREFACE.

THERE is no need of using many Arguments to recommend the Study of a Science so useful and entertaining as that of GEOGRAPHY; *and therefore it is not a little surprising to see how shamefully it is neglected amongst us. Not only the Generality of Children are brought up without the least Idea of it; but too many grown Persons, even among st the better Sort of People, never entertain a Thought of improving themselves in this pleasant and profitable Branch of Learning.*

It is confess'd on all hands, that the Knowledge of History is one of the best Accomplishments we can possess; it gives us Experience without grey Hairs, and

 makes

makes us wise at the Labour and Expence of others. But in order to this it is absolutely necessary to have some previous Knowledge of the Rudiments of Geography, *which, together with* Chronology, *has been justly term'd the* Eyes and Feet of History. ' *Without* Geography *and* Chronology, *(says the celebrated Mr.* Locke *in his excellent Treatise on* Education) *History, which is the great Mistress of Prudence and civil Knowledge, and ought to be the proper Study of a young Gentleman, will be very ill retain'd, and very little useful; but be only a Jumble of Matters of Fact, confusedly heaped together, without Order or Instruction.*'

The late M. Rollin, *who has laid down very good Rules for the Education of Youth, advises that a certain Portion of the Day be devoted to* Geography. ' *Children (says he) will find*

' *this*

this a Diversion rather than a Study, if the Instructor is able to enliven it with short agreeable Histories, and curious Events, relating to the several Cities and Countries through which he travels in Imagination—and the Map must always be made use of, for this is an ocular Science.——Suppose (continues he) I were to give a Scholar, who is acquainted with the common Terms of the Art, an Idea of Asia. *In this Case I should only make him coast it; informing him, at the same Time, of the several Particulars remarkable in every Country.* "Asia "*(would I say to him) begins where* "Africa *ends: They are joined by the* "*Isthmus of* Suez, *which you see situated between the* Mediterranean "*and the* Red Sea: *This Sea was so* "*call'd from the* Idumeans *who dwelt* "*near it, a People descended from* E-"sau *or* Edom, *whose Name signifies*

" red, *or* red-hair'd. Arabia, *which*
" *is wash'd by that Sea, is divided in-*
" *to three Regions, the* Stony, *the* De-
" sert, *and the* Happy. *The* Stony
" Arabia *lies here at the Extremity or*
" *towards the Bottom of the* Red Sea:
" *It was in this Country the* Israelites
" *lived forty Years, after passing*
" *through the* Red Sea *on dry Land,*
" &c.' *By this means these Lectures*
" *will be an Amusement to the Scholar,*
" *who must also necessarily treasure them*
" *up in his Memory, without doing it*
" *any Violence. After the Youth has*
" *made some Progress in* Geography, *it*
" *will be proper for his Master to tra-*
" *vel with him on the Map; to convey*
" *him (for instance) over Sea from*
" Paris *to* Rome, *and bring him back*
" *to* Paris *by Land a quite different*
" *Way. These little Changes are a*
" *Diversion to the Scholar; and he may*
" *be taught, in his different Voyages*

" *and*

'and Travels, a thousand Curiosities 'relating to the several Places through 'which he passes.'

Let us hear another excellent Judge of this Matter, I mean the Rev. Dr. Watts, *who among* the Sciences that will more agreeably employ our younger Years, the general Parts of which may be easily taken in by Boys, *reckons that of* Geography. *'The first 'Principles (says he) and easier Prac-'tices of* Arithmetic,—*the Rudiments 'of* Geography *and* Astronomy, *to-'gether with something of* Mechanics, *'may be easily convey'd into the Minds 'of acute young Persons from nine or 'ten Years old and upward. These 'Studies may be entertaining and 'useful to young Ladies, as well as to 'Gentlemen, and to all those who are 'bred up to the learned Professions. The '*Fair Sex *may intermingle these with 'the Operations of the Needle, and the*

Knowledge of Domestic Life. Boys *may be taught to join them with their Rudiments of* Grammar, *and their Labour in the Languages. And even those, who never learn any Language but their Mother-Tongue, may be taught these Sciences with lasting Benefit in early Days.*'

The same learned and judicious Author observes, that '*when we have first gone through any of those Arts or Sciences which are to be explain'd by Diagrams, Figures, and Schemes, such as* Geography, Astronomy, *&c. we may best preserve them in Memory by having those Schemes and Figures in large Sheets of Paper hanging always before the Eye in Closets, Parlours, Halls,* &c. *for these will keep the Learning that depends upon them alive and fresh in the Mind through the growing Years of Life, and will ever recal to our Thoughts*

'those Theorems, Problems, and Corol-
'laries which have been demonstrated
'by them. It is an incredible deal of
*'*Geography *(continues he) may be*
'learnt this way by the two Terrestrial
*'*Hemispheres, *and by particular Maps*
'and Charts of the Coasts and Coun-
'tries of the Earth happily disposed
'round about us.' It is therefore to be wish'd that People in general would adorn their Rooms with such instructive Ornaments as these, rather than with lese useful or perhaps pernicious Prints and Paintings.

As to the Origin of Geography, *it is not of a late Date, nor was it brought into the World at one Birth, or invented by one Man, but its Foundations were laid many Ages ago. The old Geographers indeed were only employed in describing particular Countries, either in Whole or in Part. The* Romans, *when they had subdued any Pro-*

vince, used to delineate their new Conquest on a Table flourish'd round with Pictures, and thus expose it to the Spectators in their Triumphs. About a hundred Years before the Birth of our Saviour the Senate of Rome *sent Geographers and Surveyors into several Parts of the Earth, that they might measure the whole; though they scarce visited a twentieth Part of it. And* Alexander *the Great, as* Pliny *informs us, took along with him two Geographers in his* Asiatic *Expedition, to measure and delineate his Marches; whose Journals and Observations were of great Service to the Geographers of succeeding Ages. But notwithstanding all this, the* Geography *of the Ancients was very imperfect, and full of false Relations; because they knew little or nothing, at least nothing certain, of those Places of the Earth which are of most Consequence to be known. The Moderns*

have

have corrected many of their Errors, and have very much improved Geography, *by opening a Passage into a New World,* (*i. e.* America) *and by discovering that those Parts of the Old were inhabited, which were formerly thought uninhabitable; for it is now known that vast Numbers of People live under the* Torrid Zone, *the Heat whereof is moderated by refreshing Showers, constant Breezes, and cool Nights; and the Globe itself has been several times sail'd round both by* Englishmen *and Foreigners, though many Parts of it remain yet undiscover'd. In the last Place, the Invention of Telescopes about the Beginning of the last Century, since which Time great Improvements have been made in those Instruments, has contributed very much to the Perfection of* Geography, *by enabling the Learned to make accurate Astronomical Observations, by which better Maps and Charts*

have

have been laid down than ever the World could boast of before.

With respect to our present Work, we shall say nothing in its Praise, but leave the Public to judge of its Merit: Let it be consider'd, however, that it is chiefly design'd for young Beginners in the Study of Geography, *and that a fuller Description of the World could not be expected in so narrow a Compass. And the Reader is likewise desired to take notice, that as great Part of* Europe *is at present in a State of War, several Towns may possibly have changed their Masters since the following Sheets were printed off; he will therefore make proper Allowances in this Respect, and either excuse or correct what may be necessary on that Account.*

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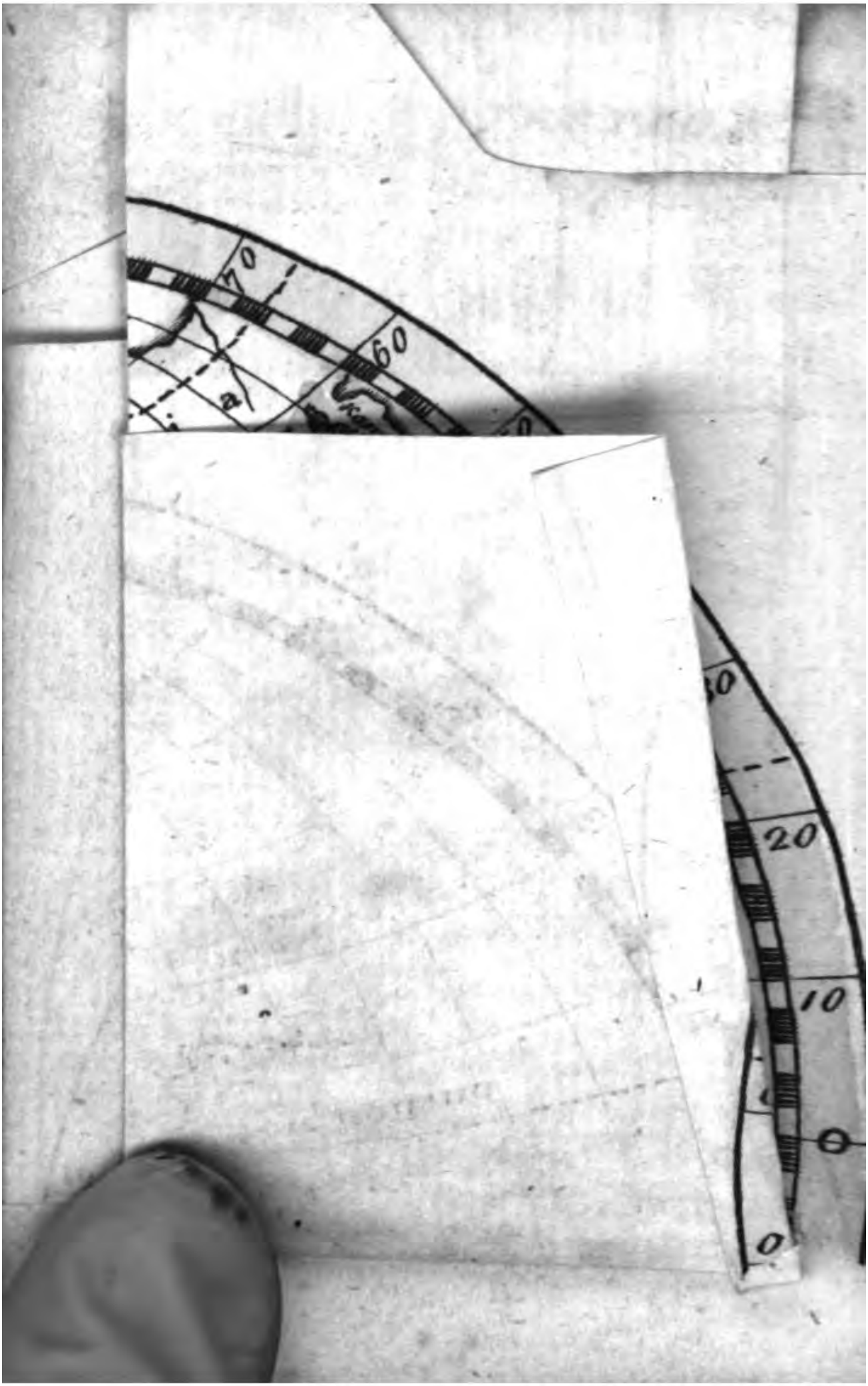
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GEOGRAPHY.

PART I.

Containing a general Account of the GLOBE, *both* Natural *and* Artificial; *Geographical Definitions, Problems, Paradoxes,* &c.

CHAP. I.

GEOGRAPHY *defin'd; the Figure of the Earth, its Magnitude, and Motion.*

Q. WHAT is *Geography?*

A. A Description of the *Surface* of the *Earth*, or *Terraqueous Globe*, as it consists of *Land* and *Water*.—In this

Senſe it is generally underſtood ; but, in a more ſtrict Way of ſpeaking, the Deſcription of the watry Parts of the Earth's Surface, as *Seas*, *Gulphs*, *Rivers*, &c. is call'd *Hydrography*.

Q. What is the Form or Figure of the Earth?

A. It is of a *round* Figure, but ſomething *flatter* towards the North and South than in other Parts; ſo that its Diameter that Way is rather leſs than from Eaſt to Weſt. But this Nicety is not obſerv'd in forming an artificial Globe.

Q. How large is the Earth?

A. It is about twenty-five thouſand Miles in Circumference, and almoſt eight thouſand Miles in Diameter.

Q. Does the Earth move?

A. Yes; it has two Motions: The one round the Sun, which it performs yearly, and is therefore call'd its *Annual*

nual Motion: The other round its own Axis, which is compleated in twenty-four Hours, and is call'd its *Diurnal* Motion. To the former we owe (in part) the Change of the *Seasons*, and to the latter the alternate Succeſſion of *Day* and *Night*.——But this more properly belongs to *Aſtronomy*.

CHAP. II.

Of the Diviſion of the GLOBE *with reſpect to its two great Parts,* LAND *and* WATER.

Q. YOU ſay the Globe conſiſts of *Land* and *Water*; are not theſe divided into leſſer Parts?

A. Yes; the *Land* is ſubdivided into *Continents*, *Iſlands*, *Peninſula's*, *Iſthmus's*, *Promontories*, *Mountains*, &c. and the *Water* into *Oceans*, *Seas*, *Gulphs*, *Streights*, *Lakes*, *Rivers*, &c.

Q. What is the Meaning of these Names?

A. A *Continent* is a vast Tract of Land, comprehending divers Countries, Kingdoms, and States, not separated by the Sea, but contiguous to each other.—An *Island* is a Tract of Land entirely surrounded with Water. —A *Peninsula* is a Space of Land encompass'd by Water, all but one small Part.——This small Part, or narrow Neck of Land, which joins it to the Continent, is call'd an *Isthmus*.—A *Promontory* is a high Part of Land stretching out into the Sea, the Extremity whereof is usually term'd a *Cape* or *Head-land*.—A *Mountain* is a Part of the Earth rising to a considerable Height above the Level of its Surface.

As to the Division of the aqueous Part of the Globe: The *Ocean* is a vast Body of Water encompassing the whole

whole Earth; but this is ſubdivided into ſeveral Oceans, which have different Names.—A *Sea* is a Part of the Ocean flowing between Iſlands, or almoſt ſurrounded by Land.—A *Gulph* is a Part of the Sea running up within Land, and encompaſs'd with it, except one Paſſage whereby it communicates with the open Sea or Ocean.—A *Streight* is a narrow Paſſage either joining a Gulph to the neighbouring Sea or Ocean, or one Part of a Sea or Ocean to another.—A *Lake* is a large Quantity of deep ſtanding Water, ſurrounded with Land, and having no viſible Communication with the Sea: But ſome Lakes receive and emit Rivers.—A *River* is a conſiderable Stream of freſh Water, iſſuing from one or more Springs, and gliding from thence into the Sea or Ocean.

Chap. III.

Of the Artificial Globe.

Q. WHich is the beſt Way to attain a juſt Idea of the Globe of the Earth?

A. You will form the trueſt Idea of the *Natural* Globe by viewing and ſtudying an *Artificial* one.

Q. What is an Artificial Globe?

A. It is a round Body, made by Art, on whoſe Surface the outward Parts of the whole Earth and Sea are delineated, and placed in their natural Order and Situation.—This is call'd a *Terreſtrial* Globe, to diſtinguiſh it from a *Celeſtial* one, upon whoſe Surface the moſt noted Stars and the Images of the Conſtellations are depicted, being a Repreſentation of the *Starry Firmament*.

mament. But our present Business is only with the former.

Q. What are the principal Things to be explain'd in order to understand the Globe?

A. The first Things to be consider'd are its *Axis* and *Poles*.

Q. What is its *Axis?*

A. It is a strait Line passing through the Centre of the Earth, round which the whole Frame thereof is supposed to revolve in twenty-four Hours: This Line is only *imaginary* in the Natural Globe, but in an Artificial one it is express'd by the Wires, upon which it really turns.

Q. What are the *Poles?*

A. The two Extremities or Ends of the Axis, one of which is call'd the *North* or *Arctic*, and the other the *South* or *Antarctic* Pole. They are nam'd *Poles* from a *Greek* Word signifying to *turn*.

Q. Are there not ſeveral Circles about a Globe?

A. Yes; in order to determine the relative Situations of Places upon the Earth, and for other Purpoſes, the Globe is ſurrounded with many imaginary Circles, the chief whereof are eight in Number, and are divided into *Greater* and *Leſſer*. The four Greater Circles are the *Equator*, the *Ecliptic*, the *Meridian*, and the *Horizon*: The Leſſer are the two *Tropics*, and the two *Polar Circles*.

Q. What is the *Equator?*

A. It is that great Circle which divides the Globe into two *equal* Parts, call'd the *Northern* and *Southern* Hemiſpheres. The Word *Hemiſphere* ſignifies *Half a Globe*.

Q. Has the *Equator* any other Name?

A. Yes, it is alſo call'd the *Equinoctial Line*, becauſe when the Sun is

in

in this Circle the Days and Nights are of an *equal* Length all over the Globe. It is likewiſe ſimply call'd the *Line*, by way of Eminence, eſpecially amongſt Mariners.

Q. What is the *Ecliptic*?

A. A great Circle which cuts the *Equator* obliquely, and repreſents the apparent annual Path of the Sun through the Heavens. I ſay the *apparent* Path, becauſe to us the Sun appears to move round the Earth, though in reality the Earth moves round the Sun. But, in order to be underſtood, we are obliged to ſpeak in a Manner adapted to the Apprehenſions of the Generality of Mankind. Thus, becauſe the Sun ſeems to move, we ſay he is in ſuch a Part of the *Ecliptic*, without attributing any Motion to the Earth; and for the ſame Reaſon we ſay the Sun *riſes*, or the Sun *ſets*, by which we mean that he begins to appear

pear or disappear, without considering how these Effects are produced.

Q. How far does the *Ecliptic* decline from the *Equator?*

A. It declines from it twenty-three Degrees twenty-nine Minutes towards the North, and as much towards the South; for so far the Sun goes to the South of the Equator in the Midst of our Winter, and comes so far to the North of it in the Middle of our Summer.

Q. What is meant by *Degrees* and *Minutes?*

A. Every Circle is supposed to be divided into 360 equal Parts call'd *Degrees*; each Degree into 60 equal Parts call'd *Minutes*; the Minute into 60 others call'd *Seconds*, &c.—In common Computation we reckon a Mile a *Minute*, and sixty Miles a *Degree*; but, according to the most accurate Calculations, a Degree of a great Circle (*i. e.*

of

of the Earth's Circumference) is about 69 *Engliſh* Miles and a Half, each Mile conſiſting of 5280 Feet.—For the ſake of Brevity Degrees are commonly expreſs'd by a Cypher, and Minutes and Seconds by acute Accents: Thus 15°, 8′, 4″, is fifteen Degrees, eight Minutes, and four Seconds.

Q. Is not the Ecliptic divided into ſeveral Parts?

A. Yes, it is divided into twelve Parts call'd *Signs*, each Sign being thirty Degrees. Theſe Diviſions take their Names from ſeveral Conſtellations in the Heavens, which are moſt of them repreſented by the Figure of ſome living Creature; and that broad Circle wherein theſe Conſtellations are placed, extending ſome Degrees on each Side of the Ecliptic, is term'd the *Zodiac*; for the Ecliptic is the Middle of the Zodiac, from whence the Sun never deviates. The Names and Characters

of

of the twelve Signs are *Aries* ♈, the Ram; *Taurus* ♉, the Bull; *Gemini* ♊, the Twins; *Cancer* ♋. the Crab; *Leo* ♌, the Lion; *Virgo* ♍, the Virgin; *Libra* ♎, the Balance; *Scorpio* ♏, the Scorpion; *Sagittarius* ♐, the Archer; *Capricornus* ♑, the Goat; *Aquarius* ♒, the Waterer; and *Pisces* ♓, the Fishes. The six first-mention'd Signs are on the North of the Equator, and the other six on the South.

Q. What is the *Meridian?*

A. It is a great Circle passing through the two Poles, and dividing the Globe equally into the *Eastern* and *Western* Hemispheres. This is the brazen Circle in which the Artificial Globe turns round upon the two Extremities of its Axis; but there are other Meridians drawn upon the Globe itself, which are those Semicircles terminating in both the Poles. In effect, as the Meridian corresponds to that

Part

Part of the Heavens where the Centre of the Sun is at Noon, it conſequently varies as any Place is more Eaſt or Weſt; ſo that we may conceive as many Meridians as there are Points in the Equator. The Meridians are commonly drawn upon the Terreſtrial Globe through every fifteen Degrees of the Equator, thereby making an Hour Difference betwixt the Places through which they paſs: And to ſhew the Difference of Time between any two Meridians, this Braſs Meridian is provided with a little brazen Circle, having an Index moveable round the Axis of the Globe, to be turn'd to any particular Hour; which from its Uſe is call'd the *Hour-Circle*.

Q. Whence has the Meridian its Name?

A. From *Meridies*, which ſignifies *Noon*, or *Mid-Day*.

Q. What

Q. What is the *Horizon?*

A. It is a great Circle dividing the Globe into two equal Parts, term'd the *Upper* and *Lower* Hemiſpheres. But this Circle is diſtinguiſh'd into two Sorts, the *Senſible* and the *Rational*. The *Senſible* or *Apparent* Horizon is a Circle which limits or terminates our Proſpect, when viewing the Heavens round from any Part of the Globe, either at Land or Sea; or it is that Circle where the Sky and the Earth or Water ſeem to meet.—The *Rational* or *True* Horizon is the great Circle above deſcribed, which paſſes through the Centre of the Earth, and whoſe Poles are call'd the *Zenith* and *Nadir*.

Q. What is the Meaning of thoſe Words?

A. The *Zenith* is that Point of the Heavens exactly over our Heads, and the *Nadir* is that exactly under our Feet.

Q. Whence

Q. Whence is the Word *Horizon* deriv'd?

A. From a *Greek* Word which ſignifies to *bound* or *terminate*, becauſe it bounds our Sight.

Q. How is the Rational Horizon repreſented on the Artificial Globe.

A. By the upper Surface of the wooden Frame wherein the Globe is placed. Upon this Horizon are drawn ſeveral concentric Circles, the innermoſt of which is the *Amplitude* Circle, the Uſe whereof is to ſhew in what Degree the Sun or any Star riſes and ſets from the true Eaſt and Weſt Points of the Horizon. Without the foremention'd Circle is drawn the *Ecliptic* with its Diviſions into Signs and Degrees, and a Circle of *Months* and *Days*. Theſe two Circles ſerve as a Calendar to ſhew the Sun's Place at any Time of the Year, and by that means to find his Place in the Ecliptic drawn

drawn upon the Globe itſelf. The thirty-two *Winds*, or *Points of the Compaſs*, are likewiſe commonly noted on ſome Part of this wooden Horizon.

Q. Are there any other Appurtenances belonging to an Artificial Globe?

A. Yes, there is a *Quadrant of Altitude*, which is a thin flexible Plate of Braſs, having a Nut and Screw at one End, to be faſten'd to the brazen Meridian as Occaſion requires. The Edge of this Quadrant is divided into ninety Degrees, exactly anſwering to a fourth Part of the Equator. What Uſe it is of will appear in the Solution of ſeveral Problems hereafter.—To the Appurtenances of the Globe we ought to add the *Mariner's Compaſs*, an Inſtrument very uſeful for placing the Globe in any Direction we pleaſe, according to the Problem we intend to ſolve.

Q. What

Q. What are the *Tropics?*

A. They are two Lesser Circles running parallel to the Equator, and touching the Ecliptic on each Side. That on the North is call'd the Tropic of *Cancer*, and that on the South the Tropic of *Capricorn*, from their touching the Ecliptic at those two Signs.——When the Sun is in *Cancer* we have the *longest* Day, and when he is in *Capricorn* the *shortest*; and these Times are call'd the *Solstices*, because the Sun being then at his greatest Distance from the Equator, seems to *stand still* a while, before he pursues his Course again to the North or to the South.

Q. Why are these Circles call'd *Tropics?*

A. From a *Greek* Word which signifies to *turn*, because they are the Limits of the Sun's annual Course, and when he arrives at either of them he

returns back again towards the Equator.

Q. What are the *Polar Circles?*

A. They are two Lesser Circles, which also run parallel to the *Equator*, and are at the same Distance from the *Poles* as the *Tropics* are from the *Equator*, viz. 23 Degrees 29 Minutes. That which is towards the North is also sometimes call'd the *Arctic Circle*, from a *Greek* Word which signifies a *Bear*, the Constellation of that Name lying near the North Pole; and the other on the South is term'd the *Antarctic* Circle, as being directly *opposite* to the former.

CHAP. IV.

Of ZONES, CLIMATES, LONGITUDE *and* LATITUDE, *and the various Denominations of the Inhabitants of the Globe.*

Q. WHAT are *Zones?*

A. They are large Tracts of the Earth's Surface, diſtinguiſh'd by the *Tropics* and *Polar Circles*, being five in Number, *viz.* one *Torrid*, two *Temperate*, and two *Frigid.*

Q. What is meant by the *Torrid* Zone?

A. The ſame as *Hot* or *Scorch'd*; for this being the Space comprehended between the Tropics, and divided by the Equator, the Sun going perpendicularly over it makes the Heat exceſſive; upon which Account the Ancients

cients imagined this Part of the Earth to be uninhabitable.

Q. Which are the *Temperate* Zones?

A. Thoſe which lie on either Side of the Globe, between the Tropics and Polar Circles, where the Sun's Heat is moderate.

Q. Which are the *Frigid* Zones?

A. Thoſe included within the Polar Circles, being ſo denominated from the extreme Cold to which they are ſubject moſt Part of the Year.

Q. What is the Meaning of the Word *Zone?*

A. It ſignifies a *Girdle*, or broad *Belt*, like which the Zones ſeem to encompaſs the Globe.

Q. What are *Climates?*

A. They are certain Tracts of the Earth's Surface, bounded by Circles running parallel to the Equator, and of ſuch a Breadth that the longeſt

Day in the one exceeds that in the other by half an Hour.

Q. How many Climates are there?

A. Twenty-four on each Side of the Equator, arising from the Difference of half an Hour in their longest Day. These reach as far as the Polar Circles, from whence to the Poles themselves are reckon'd six more Climates, wherein the Difference is an entire Month, the Sun being seen in the first of these a whole Month without setting, in the second two Months, in the third three, *&c.* As the Climates commence from the Equator, the *first* Climate, at its Beginning, has its longest Day precisely twelve Hours long, and at its End twelve Hours and a half; the *second*, which begins where the first ends, *viz.* at twelve Hours and a half, ends at thirteen Hours; and so of the rest, as far as the Polar Circles.

Q. What is the Meaning of the Word *Climate?*

A. It is deriv'd from a *Greek* Word which ſignifies to *incline*, becauſe in numbering of them they incline from the Equator towards either Pole.

Q. What are the Circles call'd which are drawn parallel to the Equator towards the two Poles?

A. They are call'd Parallels of *Latitude*.

Q. What is meant by *Latitude?*

A. The Latitude of any Place (upon the Earth) is its Diſtance from the Equator towards either of the Poles, which is meaſur'd in Degrees on the Meridian, and is call'd *North* or *South* Latitude according as the Place is in the *Northern* or *Southern* Hemiſphere. Now as the Meridian is divided into four Quadrants, that is, four equal Parts, each containing ninety Degrees, it is plain that no Place on the Globe

can

can have above ninety Degrees of Latitude, each Pole being just so many Degrees distant from the Equator. These Degrees are number'd on the brazen Meridian of an Artificial Globe.

Q. What is *Longitude?*

A. It is the Distance of a Place from some *first Meridian*, measur'd on the Equator from West to East. The fixing of a *first* Meridian, from whence the Degrees of Longitude are to be counted, is a Matter purely arbitrary. It is frequently placed in the Island *Ferro*, one of the *Canaries*; but the Geographers of different Nations sometimes chuse the Meridian passing through the Metropolis of their own Country for their first; as the *English* that of *London*, the *French* that of *Paris*, &c. It seems the best Way to reckon Longitude both Eastward and Westward from the first Meridian to 180 Degrees, which is the greatest Distance

that a Place can be at from any given Meridian; but ſometimes Longitude is counted Eaſterly quite round the Globe, which is 360 Degrees. It is to be obſerv'd, that the Degrees of *Latitude* are all of an equal Extent, but thoſe of *Longitude* are only ſo at the Equator, from whence they diminiſh gradually as they approach the Poles, where all the *Meridians* or *Lines of Longitude* unite.

Q. In what Proportion do the Degrees of Longitude decreaſe?

A. Reckoning 60 Geographical Miles to a Degree, (which is uſually done for the ſake of Eaſe in Computation) from the Equator to the thirtieth Degree of Latitude the Degrees of Longitude loſe by little and little about *nine* Miles; from thence to the ſixtieth Degree, about *twenty-one* Miles; and from thence to the Poles the other *thirty*; for there they come

to

to nothing, as will be easily conceiv'd by viewing the *Artificial Globe* or a *Map of the World.*

Q. You say that the Inhabitants of the Earth have various Denominations; what are they, and whence?

A. *First*, With respect to their relative Situation to one another, they are call'd *Antœci*, *Periœci*, and *Antipodes*.

Q. What is the Meaning of these several Names?

A. 1. The ANTOECI are those who live under the same Meridian, but opposite Parallels; being equally distant from the Equator, but on different Sides. Their Seasons of the Year are contrary, it being *Winter* to the one when *Summer* to the other; and and the Days of the one are equal to the other's Nights; but the Time of Noon and Midnight is the same with both. Those who live under the Equator

quator have no *Antæci*.—2. The PERIOECI are thoſe who live under the ſame Parallels, but oppoſite Meridians. Theſe have their Seaſons of the Year at the ſame Time, and their Days and Nights always of the ſame Length with one another; but the one's *Noon* is the other's *Midnight*. Thoſe who live under the Poles it is evident can have no *Periæci*.—3. The ANTIPODES are thoſe People who live under oppoſite Parallels and Meridians, and walk with their Feet diametrically oppoſite to one another. Theſe have their Days and Nights, and their Seaſons of the Year, directly contrary.

Q. How are the Inhabitants of the Earth otherwiſe diſtinguiſh'd?

A. With reſpect to the Diverſity of their Shadows, they are diſtinguiſh'd into *Amphiſcii*, *Periſcii*, and *Heteroſcii*.

Q. What

Q. What is the Meaning of these Names?

A. 1. The AMPHISCII are those who inhabit the *Torrid Zone*, being so call'd because their Noon-Shadow sometimes falls to the North, and sometimes to the South, according as the Sun is to the Northward or Southward of their *Zenith:* And as the Sun is sometimes in their *Zenith*, that is, directly over their Heads, they are also call'd ASCII, because then they have no Shadow at all.—2. The PERISCII are the Inhabitants of the *Frigid Zones*, so call'd because at some Time of the Year their Shadows fall all round them in twenty-four Hours, the Sun keeping above their Horizon for Weeks or Months together.—3. The HETEROSCII are those who live in the *Temperate Zones*, and are so call'd because their Noon-Shadow is always cast the same Way, that is, either towards

wards the *North*, as it is with us; or to the *South*, as with those who inhabit the Temperate Zone on the South of the Equator.

This Distinction of the Inhabitants of the Earth with respect to their *Shadows* is ancient, but trifling in itself; and we only mention it in compliance with Custom.

CHAP. V.

Of the different SPHERES, *or Positions of the Globe.*

Q. HOW many *Spheres* are there?

A. Since the Horizon, and consequently the Face of the Heavens, or Sphere of the World, is different according to the different Situation of Places upon the Earth, this Diversity is consider'd three Ways, with regard

to

to ſo many Poſitions of the Horizon to the Equator; for theſe Circles may be either *parallel*, *perpendicular*, or *oblique* to each other, and hence we have a *Parallel*, a *Right*, and an *Oblique* Sphere.

Q. What is a *Parallel Sphere?*

A. It is ſuch a Poſition of the Globe as that the *Equator* coincides with the *Horizon*; and the *Poles* are in the *Zenith* and *Nadir*. The Inhabitants therefore of this Sphere (if there be any) are thoſe who live under the Poles of the World; for to them the Equator and Horizon are the ſame, and they have ſix Months Day and ſix Months Night.

Q. What is a *Right Sphere?*

A. A *Right* or *Direct* Sphere is when the *Equator* is perpendicular to the *Horizon*, cutting it at Right Angles; ſo that the Horizon paſſes through the *Poles*, and the Equator through

through the *Zenith* and *Nadir*. Thoſe who live under the Equator have ſuch a Sphere, and their Days and Nights are always equal.

Q. What is an *Oblique Sphere?*

A. It is when the *Horizon* cuts the *Equator* obliquely, one of the Poles being above the Horizon, and the other below it. This Obliquity occaſions the Inequality of Days and Nights; for thoſe who live under an *Oblique Sphere* (as we do) never have their Days and Nights equal, except in the *Equinoxes*, that is, when the Sun enters into either of the *Equinoctial Points*, which are thoſe where the *Equator* and the *Ecliptic* interſect each other. This is the Caſe twice a Year, *viz*. about the 10th of *March* and the 12th of *September*; the firſt of which is call'd the *Vernal*, and the ſecond the *Autumnal Equinox*.

CHAP. VI.

Of MAPS.

Q. WHAT is a *Map?*

A. It is a plain or flat Figure, representing the whole Surface of the Globe, or a Part thereof, according to the Rules of Perspective. Maps are generally engraven on Copper, and so printed upon Paper. They are intended to shew us the Forms and Dimensions of Countries, the Courses of Rivers, and the Situation of Cities, Towns, Mountains, *&c.*

Q. Are not Maps distinguish'd into several Sorts?

A. Yes, they are distinguish'd into *Universal* and *Particular*. The first Sort are those which exhibit the whole Surface of the Earth, or the two Hemi-

Hemiſpheres, commonly call'd *Maps of the World.* The laſt Sort are thoſe which repreſent ſome particular Country or Part thereof.—Thoſe which repreſent only the Seas and Sea-Coaſts are properly call'd *Charts.*

Q. What are the principal Things required in a Map?

A. 1. That all Places have their juſt Situation with regard to the chief Circles of the Globe, as the Equator, Meridians, Parallels, *&c.* becauſe on theſe depend many Properties of Regions, as well as celeſtial Phænomena. 2. That the Magnitudes of the ſeveral Countries have the ſame Proportion as on the Surface of the Earth. 3. That the ſeveral Places have the ſame Diſtances and Situation with regard to each other, as on the Earth itſelf.

Q. How ſhall I know the Diſtances of Places by a Map?

A. The

A. The Diſtances of Places Eaſt or Weſt from ſome firſt Meridian (which is their *Longitude)* are generally number'd in Degrees on the Top and Bottom of a Map; and their Diſtance from the Equator to the North or South (which is their *Latitude)* is expreſs'd in Degrees on each Side of the Map. As to *Maps of the World*, the Degrees of *Longitude* are number'd on the Equator, and thoſe of *Latitude* round each Hemiſphere from the Equator to the Poles.—Beſides this, there is uſually a *Scale of Miles* in ſome vacant Part of a Map, by which the Diſtance of one Place from another is eaſily found.

Q. What is a *Scale of Miles?*

A. It is a Line divided into equal Parts, each anſwering to a *Mile*, or a certain Number of Miles, according to the Map it is made for: So that to find the Diſtance between any two

Places in a Map, you are to measure the Interval by a Pair of Compasses, and then apply them to the *Scale*, the Divisions whereof will shew the Distance required.

Q. But how shall I know whether the Places lie *East* or *West*, *North* or *South* of one another?

A. This appears by Inspection, the Top of a Map being *North*, the Bottom *South*, the Right Hand *East*, and the Left *West*; unless the *Compass*, or *Flower-de-luce*, which is generally placed in some Part of a Map, shew the contrary; for that always points to the *North*.

CHAP. VII.

The Solution of some useful and entertaining PROBLEMS *on the* TERRESTRIAL GLOBE.

Q. WHAT is the Use of an *Artificial Globe?*

A. It is of great Use (as I have intimated before) to give us an easy and speedy Acquaintance with the Earth on which we live, as it sets a Representation of it before our Eyes, and exhibits the several Parts of it in their true Situations, Figures, and Proportions: Besides this, it serves to explain several Phænomena relating to the Earth, its Inhabitants, the Seasons, *&c.* as will appear by the following Problems and their Solutions, for which

we are chiefly indebted to Mr. *Gordon.*

PROBLEM I. *To find the Longitude and Latitude of any Place delineated on the Globe:*

Turn the Globe round its Axis till you have brought the given Place to the Eastern Side of the Brazen Meridian; then that Degree of the Meridian which is directly over it is the *Latitude* required, and that Degree of the Equator which is cut by the Brazen Meridian is the *Longitude* from the first Meridian inscribed upon the Globe.

PROB. II. *The Longitude and Latitude being given, to find the Place:*

Find the given Longitude on the Equator, and bring that Point to the Brazen Meridian; then reckon from the Equator on the Meridian the Degree of Latitude given, (whether it be *North* or *South*) and under that Degree lies the Place required.

PROB.

PROB. III. *The Day of the Month being given, to find the Sun's Place in the Ecliptic:*

Look for the Day of the Month in the Calendar upon the wooden Horizon, and over-againſt it you'll find the Sign and Degree of the Ecliptic which the Sun is in at that Time.

PROB. IV. *To rectify the Globe for any given Place:*

Raiſe the Pole ſo high above the Horizon as is equal to the Latitude of the Place; fix the Quadrant of Altitude in the *Zenith*; find the Sun's Place in the Ecliptic, and bring it to the Meridian; put the Hand of the Hour-Circle to the uppermoſt XII, (which is *Noon*, as the lower XII is *Midnight)* and ſet the Globe exactly North and South by the Help of a Mariner's Compaſs; then will it truly repreſent the Poſition of the Earth at

the Noon of that Day for which it is rectified.

PROB. V. *The Day of the Month being given, to find the Length thereof in any Latitude not within the Polar Circles:*

Elevate the Globe for the Latitude, mark the Sun's Place in the Ecliptic, and bring it to the Brazen Meridian; then set the Hour-Index to the uppermost XII, and turn the Globe Eastward till the Sun's Place comes to the Edge of the Horizon, at which Time the Index points to the Hour of Sunrising. Then turn the Globe till you bring the Sun's Place to the Western Semicircle of the Horizon, and the Index will point to the Hour of Sunsetting. Now by doubling the Time of Sun-setting you have the Length of the Day, and the Time of Sunrising doubled gives the Length of the Night.

PROB.

Prob. VI. *The Hour of the Day at one Place (suppose* London) *being given, to find what o'Clock it is at that Time in any other Place:*

Having brought the first given Place (i. e. *London*) to the Meridian, set the Index to the given Hour; then turn the Globe about till the Place where the Hour is required comes to the Meridian, and the Index will point out the Hour at the said Place.

Prob. VII. *The Day and Hour being given, to find those Places on the Globe, to which the Sun is in the Meridian at that Time:*

The Pole being elevated according to the Latitude of the given Place, bring that Place to the Brazen Meridian, and set the Index of the Horary Circle to the Hour of the Day; then turn the Globe till the Index point to the uppermost XII, and having fix'd the Globe in that Situation,

all thoſe Places under the upper Half of the Brazen Meridian have the Sun in their Meridian at that particular Time; ſo that with them it is Noon-day.

PROB. VIII. *The Day and Hour being given in any Place, to find that Part of the Globe to which the Sun is Vertical at the given Time:*

Having found the Sun's Place in the Ecliptic, bring it to the Brazen Meridian, and make a Mark over it with Chalk or a Pencil; then find thoſe Places of the Earth in whoſe Meridian the Sun is at that Inſtant, and bring them to the Brazen Meridian; which done, that Part of the Earth which falls exactly under the aforeſaid Mark is the Place to which the Sun is then *Vertical*, that is, in the *Zenith*.

PROB.

PROB. IX. *The Day and Hour being given, to find those Places on the Globe to which the Sun is then rising, those to which he is then setting, those where it is Noon-Day, those which are actually enlighten'd, and those that are not.*

Find that Place of the Globe to which the Sun is vertical at the given Time, bring the same to the Brazen Meridian, and elevate the Pole according to the Latitude of the said Place. The Globe being fix'd in this Position, observe what Places are in the Western Semicircle of the Horizon, for there the Sun is then rising; and those Places in the Eastern Semicircle of the Horizon have the Sun then setting. Those Places exactly under the Brazen Meridian have Noon-day: And, lastly, all those above the Horizon are enlighten'd; but those below

below it are depriv'd of the Sun at that Time.

PROB. X. *The Latitude of any Place being given, and also the Sun's Place in the Ecliptic, to find the Beginning and End of Twilight.*

The Rays of the Sun, after he is withdrawn from our Sight, are faintly refracted to us by the Atmosphere, or Body of Air encompassing our Earth. This continues till the Sun is got about eighteen Degrees below the Horizon, when he no longer enlightens our Atmosphere, and all that Part thereof which is over us becomes dark. So likewise in the Morning, when the Sun comes within eighteen Degrees of our Horizon, he begins again to enlighten the Atmosphere, and so more and more till he rises and makes full Day. This small Illumination of the Atmosphere, or State of the Heavens between Day and Night, is what we call

call *Twilight*; the Beginning and End whereof may be thus found by the Artificial Globe.—The Globe being rectified, and the Sun's Place brought to the Brazen Meridian, ſet the Index to XII at Noon; then mark the Point of the Ecliptic oppoſite to the Sun's Place, and turn the Globe Weſtward, together with the Quadrant of Altitude (which muſt be ſcrew'd on the Zenith) till the Point oppoſite to the Sun's Place cut the Quadrant in the 18th Degree above the Horizon, and then the Index will ſhew the Time when the Morning-Twilight begins: But if you take the Point oppoſite to the Sun, and bring it to the Eaſtern Hemiſphere, turning it till it cuts the Quadrant of Altitude in the 18th Degree, the Hand will ſhew the Time when Twilight ends in the Evening.

PROB. XI. *In any Place whoſe Latitude is known, and alſo the Sun's Place*

Place in the Ecliptic, to find the Hour of the Day by the Globe when the Sun ſhines:

Elevate the Globe for the given Latitude, and place it duly North and South by the Mariner's Compaſs; then fix a ſmall Needle perpendicularly in the Sun's Place in the Ecliptic, bring the ſame to the Brazen Meridian, and ſet the Hour-Index to XII at Noon: This done, turn the Globe till the Needle caſts no Shadow on it, and then the Index will point to the Hour of the Day.

PROB. XII. *Any Place being given in the North* Frigid Zone, *to know how long the Sun ſhines there without ſetting:*

Elevate the Globe according to the Latitude of the Place, and turn it round till the firſt Degree of *Cancer* come under the Meridian; then count the ſame Number of Degrees on the Meridian, from each Side of the Equator,

quator, as the Place is diſtant from the Pole; and making a Mark where the Reckoning ends, turn the Globe round, carefully obſerving what two Degrees of the Ecliptic paſs exactly under the two Points mark'd on the Meridian. Then over-againſt thoſe Degrees of the Ecliptic on the wooden Horizon find the Months and Days of the Month correſponding; which will ſhew when the longeſt Day begins and ends, or how long the Sun doth conſtantly ſhine above the Horizon of the given Place.

PROB. XIII. *To find the* Antœci, Periœci, *and* Antipodes *of any given Place:*

Bring the given Place to the Brazen Meridian, and having found its Latitude, reckon the ſame Number of Degrees on the Meridian from the Equator towards the contrary Pole, and where the Reckoning ends is the

Place

Place of the *Antœci*.—Keeping the Globe in the ſame Poſition, ſet the Hour-Index to XII at Noon; then turn the Globe about till the Index points to the lower XII, and the Place which lies under the Meridian, having the ſame Latitude with the given Place, is that of the *Periœci* requir'd.—As to the *Antipodes*, their Place is found by counting 180 Degrees upon the Meridian from the given Place, either North or South.

PROB. XIV. *A Place being given on the Globe, to find its Bearing from any other Place:*

Bring the given Place to the Brazen Meridian, and elevate the Pole according to its Latitude; then fix the Quadrant of Altitude in the Zenith, applying the ſame ſucceſſively to thoſe Places whoſe Bearing is deſir'd, and the Quadrant will interſect the wooden Horizon at the ſeveral Points of the

Compaſs

Compaſs upon which thoſe Places bear in reſpect of the given Place.

PROB. XV. *To find the Diſtances between any two given Places upon the Globe; and to find all thoſe Places that are at the ſame Diſtance from any given Place:*

Lay the Quadrant of Altitude over the two given Places, and the Number of Degrees intercepted between them being reduced into Miles will be the Diſtance required. Or you may take the Diſtance between the two Places with a Pair of Compaſſes, and applying them to the Equator you'll have the Degrees of Diſtance as before.—If you rectify the Globe for the Latitude and Zenith of any Place, and bring the ſaid Place to the Meridian; then turning the Quadrant of Altitude about, all thoſe Places that are cut by the ſame Point of it are at the

the ſame Diſtanc

Place.

PROB. XVI.

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II. *There are two Places be-*
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Meridian, and at no great
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the ſame Diſtance from the given Place.

PROB. XVI. *The Day and Hour of a Lunar Eclipſe being known, to find all thoſe Places upon the Globe in which it will be viſible:*

Find where the Sun is Vertical at the Hour of the Eclipſe, and bring that Place to the Zenith; then the Eclipſe will be viſible in all thoſe Places that are under the Horizon: But if the *Antipodes* to the Place where the Sun is Vertical be brought into the Zenith, the Eclipſe will be ſeen in the Places above the Horizon.— But obſerve, that an Eclipſe of the Moon being ſometimes of a long Continuance, it may be ſeen in more than one Hemiſphere of the Earth, as ſhe will riſe in ſeveral Places after the Eclipſe begins.

Note,

Note, When an Eclipſe of the Sun is central, if you bring the Place where the Sun is Vertical at that Time into the Zenith, ſome Part of the Eclipſe will be viſible in moſt Places within the Upper Hemiſphere: But by reaſon of the ſhort Duration of Solar Eclipſes, and the Latitude which the Moon commonly has at ſuch Times, there is no Certainty in determining by the Globe where thoſe Eclipſes will be viſible; and therefore Recourſe muſt be had to Calculations.

Theſe are ſome of the chief Problems performable by the *Terreſtrial Globe*; but if the Reader deſire more, he may be abundantly ſatisfied by conſulting *Varenius*, *Gordon*, and other Geographical Writers. I now proceed to ſome pleaſant and ſurprizing Paradoxes, which, if they are of no great Uſe, will at leaſt be an agreeable Amuſement. The Paradoxes are moſtly

borrow'd from *Gordon*, and their Solutions from *Varenius*, with some Variation.

CHAP. VIII.

Geographical PARADOXES, *with their Solutions.*

PARADOX I.

THERE is a certain Place on the Globe, of a considerable Southern Latitude, that hath both the greatest and least Degree of Longitude.

This is true, not only of a certain Place in Southern Latitude, but of all Places situated under the *first* Meridian from Pole to Pole; for where the greatest Longitude ends, there the least begins.

PAR. II. *There are three remarkable Places on the Globe that differ both in Longitude and Latitude, and yet all lie under one and the same Meridian.*

This

This is to be underſtood of the Artificial Globe and its Brazen Meridian, and the Difficulty will ſoon vaniſh: For if we ſuppoſe the firſt Place to be ſituated in 10 Degrees of Longitude, from any firſt Meridian, and in 10 Degrees of Latitude, the ſecond Place under the North Pole, and the third under the Tropic of *Cancer* in 190 Degrees of Longitude; then it will appear that all the three Places may be under the ſame Brazen Meridian, and yet differ both in Longitude and Latitude, the firſt having 10 Degrees of each, the ſecond no Longitude and 90 Degrees of Latitude, and the third 190 Degrees Longitude and 23 Degrees 29 Minutes Latitude.

PAR. III. *There are two Places belonging* to Aſia, *that lie under the ſame Meridian, and at no great Diſtance from one another; and yet the reſpective Inhabitants, in rec-*

koning their Time, differ an entire Natural Day.

In order to ſolve this Paradox let us premiſe, That if a Ship ſet out from any Port, and ſteering Eaſtward ſail quite round the Globe, the People of the ſaid Ship in reckoning their Time will have gain'd one compleat Day at their Return, or count one Day more than thoſe reſiding at the ſaid Port. On the contrary, thoſe who ſail Weſtward round the Globe will loſe a Day in their Computation; that is, when they return to the Port from whence they ſet out, they will be one Day behind the Reckoning of the Inhabitants of that Place. The Reaſon of this will appear, if we conſider that thoſe who ſail Eaſtward continually arrive at a new Meridian, to which the Sun comes ſooner than to that they left, and therefore they begin to count every Day ſooner than the former. Suppoſe, for Inſtance,

Instance, they sail fifteen Degrees Eastward, the Day will begin an Hour sooner there than in the Place they sail'd from; if thirty Degrees, two Hours; and so in that Proportion, till having gone quite round to the Place from whence they set out, they have gain'd twenty-four Hours in their Reckoning, so many times fifteen Degrees being the Circumference of the Earth. In like manner, those who sail fifteen Degrees Westward will have the Sun in their Meridian later by a whole Hour than it was in the Place from whence they sail'd; and so they will lose an Hour every 15 Degrees, which comes to twenty-four Hours in sailing round the Globe. Hence we may solve our Paradox by observing, that the *Spaniards* in the *Philippine* Islands, and the *Portuguese* at *Macao* on the Coasts of *China*, differ a Day in their Account of Time, though they live near one another,

ther, and ſome of them under the ſame Meridian. The Reaſon of which is, that the *Portugueſe* came Eaſtward from *Europe* to *Macao*, and the *Spaniards Weſtward* from *America* to the *Philippines*. I have ventur'd upon this Solution of the Paradox, which I think is better than that which explains it of *Chriſtians* and *Jews* living in the ſame Place, becauſe the latter reckon their *Sabbath* one Day ſooner than the former.

PAR. IV. *There are many Places lying within the* Torrid Zone, *in which if a certain Kind of Sun-dial be duly erected, the Shadow will go back upon it ſeveral Degrees at a certain Time of the Year, and that twice every Day for the Space of divers Weeks: Yet no ways derogating from that miraculous returning of the Shadow upon the Dial of* Ahaz *in the Days of King* Hezekiah.

This

This Paradox might be solv'd by explaining the Nature of *Concave*, *Convex*, and *Reflecting* Dials; but as one certain Kind of Dial is mention'd, we may suppose an *Equinoctial* Dial described on both Sides of an horizontal Plane with two Gnomons, and near the *Tropic*, when the Latitude and Declination are equal. Now before the Sun comes to the mathematical Horizon in the Morning, he will shine on the lower Side of the Plane, and the Shadow of the Gnomon will run Westward; and presently after Six o'Clock, as he shines on the upper Plane, the Shadow will run Eastward till Noon, and thence to Six in the Evening; at which Time the Shadow on the lower Plane will begin and run Eastward till Sun-set. It is likewise to be consider'd, that any where in the *Torrid Zone*, where the Latitude is less than the Sun's Declination, and both towards the

ſame Pole, the Sun comes twice to the ſame Point of the Compaſs both Forenoon and Afternoon; and an *Equinoctial Dial* being placed horizontally, the Shadow of the Gnomon will go back twice every Day.

PAR. V. *There is a certain Iſland in the* Atlantic *Ocean, which being deſcried by a Ship at Sea, and bearing due Weſt of the ſaid Ship, at twelve Leagues Diſtance by Eſtimation; the trueſt Courſe for hitting the ſaid Iſland is to ſail ſix Leagues due Eaſt, and juſt as many due Weſt.*

To ſolve this we muſt ſuppoſe that the *firſt Meridian*, from whence Longitude is reckon'd both *Eaſt* and *Weſt*, paſſes between the Ship and the Iſland, at the Diſtance of ſix Leagues from each; and then the Ship's ſailing ſix Leagues *Eaſt*, and ſix *Weſt*, relates to the *Denomination of the Longitude*, and not

not to the *Points of the Compaſs*, for the Ship will ſteer upon one Point only (i. e. *Weſt*) all the while.

PAR. VI. *There are ſome remarkable Places upon the Globe, whoſe Senſible Horizon is commonly fair and ſerene, and yet 'tis impoſſible to diſtinguiſh in it properly any one of the intermediate Points of the Compaſs; nay, not ſo much as two of the four Cardinal Points.*

This can only be under either of the Poles.

PAR. VII. *There is a certain Iſland in the* Baltic *Sea, to whoſe Inhabitants the Body of the Sun is viſible in the Morning before he riſeth, and likewiſe in the Evening after he is ſet.*

To thoſe who are acquainted with the Nature of *Refraction* there is no Difficulty in this Paradox: Nor is the Phænomenon peculiar to any certain Iſland,

Island, but every where occasion'd by the watry Vapours near the Horizon, which make the Sun appear higher than he really is; though the nearer the Pole, the greater the Refraction, from the greater Density of the Atmosphere. Any one may be convinced of the Truth of this, by putting a Sixpence or Shilling into a Vessel full of Water, which he will thereby see at a greater Distance than he can when the Vessel is empty; that is, he will see the Image of it in the Water, as we see the Image of the Sun in the Morning before he is actually above the Horizon.

PAR. VIII. *There is a certain Village in the Kingdom of* Naples, *situated in a very low Valley, and yet the Sun is above three thousand Miles nearer to the Inhabitants thereof at Noon, than when he either rises or sets to the said Village.*

When

When the Sun riſeth in the Horizon of any Place, be it in what Country ſoever, he is the Space of the Earth's Semidiameter more diſtant from that Place than in his Meridian at Noon. Now there being but an inconſiderable Proportion between the Depth of the loweſt Valley in the World and the Semidiameter of the Earth, which is almoſt four thouſand Miles; it follows, that the Sun muſt be more than three thouſand Miles nearer any Place at Noon than at his Riſing, there being no Valley ſo deep as the tenth Part of a thouſand Miles.

PAR. IX. *There is a remarkable Place of the Earth, of a conſiderable Southern Latitude, from whoſe Meridian the Sun removeth not for ſeveral Days at a certain Time of the Year.*

Under the *South Pole*, or within the *Arctic Circle*, the Sun enlightens the Meridian

Meridian by ſhining conſtantly upon it for thirty Days together.

PAR. X. *There is a certain Place of a conſiderable Northern Latitude, where it is Mid-day or Noon every Quarter of an Hour, though the Days and Nights, even when ſhorteſt, conſiſt of ſeveral Hours.*

This is under the *North Pole.*

PAR. XI. *There is a certain Part of the Earth, where the Sun and Moon (though it be the very Inſtant of Time the Moon is at Full) may happen to riſe at the ſame Time, and upon the ſame Point of the Compaſs.*

Under the North Pole the Sun and Full-Moon, both decreaſing in South Declination and Latitude, will riſe in the Equinoctial Points at the ſame Moment; and under the North Pole there is no other Point of the Compaſs but *South.*

PAR.

PAR. XII. *There is a remarkable River on the Continent of* Europe, *over which there is a Bridge of ſuch a Breadth, that above three thouſand Men may paſs along upon it abreaſt, without crowding one another in the leaſt.*

This is meant of a River that runs under Ground, and ſuch there are in many Places; as the *Guadiana* in *Spain*, and the *Mole* in *Surry*, which laſt runs under Ground from *Darking* to *Leatherhead*, being upwards of four meaſured Miles, a Space ſufficient for twice three thouſand Men to walk abreaſt without crowding.

PAR. XIII. *There is a large Plain in* Aſia, *able to contain ſixty thouſand Men drawn up in Battle-Array; but if that Number of Men were actually drawn up there, it would be impoſſible for more than*

one

one of them to ſtand upright upon the ſaid Plain.

Mathematicians demonſtrate, that a Plane can touch a Sphere only in one Point; and therefore as the Earth is ſpherical, ſuppoſe any Number of Men to ſtand upon a horizontal Plane, that Man only who ſtands upon the Point of Contact can be ſaid to ſtand upright with reſpect to the Centre of the Globe.

PAR. XIV. *There is a certain City in the Southern Part of* China, *whoſe Inhabitants walk almoſt in the ſame Poſture as we do in* Europe, *and yet they frequently appear to Strangers as if they walk'd on their Heads.*

The Inhabitants of *China* and all other Places, when walking by the Side of any clear ſtanding Water, appear to others who look on it as if they walk'd with their Heads downward;

ward; which is all that is meant by the Paradox.

PAR. XV. *There are three distinct Places on the Continent of* Europe, *equally distant from one another, and making a true equilateral Triangle, each of whose Sides consists of a thousand Miles; and yet there is a fourth Place so situated in respect of the other three, that a Man may travel on foot from it to any of the other Places in the Space of one artificial Day at a certain Time of the Year, and that without the least Hurry or Fatigue.*

By an *artificial Day* is here meant from Sun-rising to Sun-setting; so that if we suppose the Places situated within the *Polar Circles*, where the Sun appears without setting for several Months together, the Journey may easily

easily be perform'd according to the Terms of the Paradox.

PAR. XVI. *There are three Places on the Globe, lying under the same Meridian, and at such a Distance that the Latitude of the third surpasses that of the second just so many Degrees and Minutes as the Latitude of the second surpasses that of the first; and yet the true Distance of the first and third from the second is not the same by several Miles.*

The Figure of the Earth being not exactly round, as is generally conceiv'd, but what Geometricians call an *oblate Spheroid*, which is the Shape of a Bowl, having one of its Diameters longer than the other; I say, this spheroidical Figure of the Earth will cause such a Difference as the Paradox expresses.

PAR.

PAR. XVII. *There are two Places in* Europe, *so situated in respect of one another, that though the first lies East from the second, yet the second is not West from the first.*

By placing the *Artificial Globe* in an *oblique* Position it will appear, that though two Places bear due East and West from one another; yet measur'd by the *Quadrant of Altitude* they will not answer to the true Bearing as they are on the *Natural Globe*.

PAR. XVIII. *There is a certain* European *Island, which frequently alters both its Longitude and Latitude.*

There are floating Islands in several Parts of the World, which therefore change their Longitude and Latitude as they are moved from one Place to another.

PAR. XIX. *There is a certain Place in the Island of* Great Britain, *where the Stars are always visible at any time of the Day, if the Sky be clear.*

At the Bottom of a deep Well or Coal-pit, the surrounding Light which the Atmosphere spreads in the open Air does not press upon the Sight; so that if the Shaft of the Well or Pit be strait, and there be Stars in or near the Zenith, they may be discern'd by looking up stedfastly a Minute or two, except any Cloud should intervene. Several Astronomers have had Wells, for the sake of observing the Stars in the Day-time.

PAR. XX. *There is a vast Country in* Ethiopia Superior, *to whose Inhabitants the Body of the Moon always appears to be most enlight-*

en'd

en'd when ſhe is leaſt enlighten'd, and to be the leaſt when moſt.

The Light that falls upon any Body being always more or leſs according to its Diſtance from the luminous Body, it follows, that not only in *Ethiopia*, but in all Parts of the World, the Moon appears to be moſt enlighten'd at the Full, when in reality ſhe is leaſt enlighten'd, becauſe ſhe is then removed from the Sun farther than at New Moon, by the Diameter of her own Orbit.

Many more Paradoxes of this Kind are to be found in larger Treatiſes on *Geography*, which thoſe who have Opportunity and Inclination may conſult; but theſe are ſome of the moſt entertaining ones, and I believe will be thought ſufficient for our preſent Purpoſe. — I now proceed to the Second Part of our Deſign, namely, to

take a particular Survey of the *Terraqueous Globe*, and to give a ſhort Account of what is moſt obſervable with reſpect to the ſeveral Countries or their Inhabitants.

GEO-

GEOGRAPHY.

PART II.

Containing a particular Description of all the remarkable Countries of the WORLD.

CHAP. I.

Of EUROPE.

Q. HOW is the World generally divided?

A. It is usually divided into four Continents, *viz.* *Europe*, *Asia*, *Africa*, and *America*. The three first indeed are, strictly speaking, but one Continent, and are some-

ſometimes call'd the *Eaſtern* Continent with reſpect to their Situation, as *America* is call'd the *Weſtern*. This laſt is alſo call'd the *New World*, on account of its late Diſcovery.

Q. How is *Europe* bounded?

A. On the Eaſt by *Aſia*, on the Weſt by the *Atlantic* or *Weſtern Ocean*, on the North by the *Northern* or *Icy Sea*, and on the South by the *Mediterranean*.

Q. What is the Length and Breadth of *Europe*?

A. Its Length from South-Weſt to North Eaſt is about 3600 *Engliſh* Miles, and its Breadth from North to South about 2200.

Q. How is *Europe* divided?

A. It is divided differently by different Geographers; but I ſhall chiefly follow Mr *Gordon*'s Diviſion, which ſeems to be the moſt methodical. *Europe* then conſiſts of eight great Parts,

viz.

viz. 1. *Scandinavia*, which comprehends *Sweden*, *Denmark*, and *Norway*. 2. *Muscovy*. 3. *France*. 4. *Germany*. 5. *Poland*. 6. *Spain*. 7. *Italy*. 8. Part of *Turky*. To these we must add the *European* Islands, the chief whereof are *Great Britain* and *Ireland*.

SECT. I.

Of SWEDEN.

Q. WHAT are the Boundaries and Extent of *Sweden?*

A. It is bounded on the East by *Muscovy*, on the West by *Norway*, on the North by *Norwegian Lapland*, and on the South by the *Baltic Sea*. Its Length is almost 900 Miles, and its Breadth about 800.

Q. How is *Sweden* divided?

A. Into four large Parts, viz. *Sweden Proper*, *Gothland*, *Swedish Lapland*,

land. and *Finland*; and these are subdivided into many lesser Provinces. *Ingria* and *Livonia*, which were formerly *Swedish* Provinces, having been conquer'd by the *Muscovites*, are still in their Possession. We shall mention the principal Islands belonging to *Sweden* when we come to speak of the *European* Islands in general.

Q. Which are the chief Cities or Towns of *Sweden?*

A. In *Sweden Proper* are STOCKHOLM, the Capital of the whole Kingdom, and a celebrated Mart; *Upsal*, a very ancient City, where the Kings of *Sweden* are usually crown'd; *Nicoping*, *Orebro*, *Arosen*, *Geval*, *Hedemore*, and *Hadswickwalt*.—In *Gothland* are *Carolstadt*, *Daleburg*, *Gottenburg*, *Norkoping*, *Calmar*, *Helmstadt*, *Christianstadt*, *Carelscroon*, and *Lunden* — In *Lapland* are *Tornea*, *Kimi*, *Lula*, *Pitha*, and *Uma*. — In *Finland*

are

are *Abo*, *Kexholm*, *Borgo*, *Tavaſtus*, and *Cajaneburg*.

Q. What farther Account have you to give of *Sweden*?

A. I ſhall give you an Account of this Country (and ſo of all others that are remarkable) under the following Articles, *viz*. its *Air*, *Soil*, *Commodities*, and *Rarities*; and the *Character*, *Government*, and *Religion* of its Inhabitants.

AIR.] The Air of *Sweden* is for the moſt part very cold, and many of the Mountains are continually cover'd with Snow; however, it is pure and wholſome, except near great Lakes and Marſhes. The Winter continues ſeven or eight Months, and in ſome Parts nine; but the Summer comes on ſo ſuddenly, that the Vallies are all green in a few Days after the Snow is melted.

SOIL.]

SOIL.] The Soil of *Sweden* in general is rather barren than fertile, the Country being full of Mountains, Rocks, Woods, Lakes, *&c.* However, though they have no great Plenty of Corn, they have good Pasturage, and their Lakes and Rivers are well stored with Fish. They have also abundance of Venison.

COMMODITIES.] *Sweden* has a great many Mines of Iron and Copper, vast Quantities of which are exported to *England.* The *Swedes* also export Pitch, Tar, Masts, Deals, Wooden Ware, Hard Ware, Hides, Buck-skins, Furs, Tallow and Honey.

RARITIES.] Near *Gottenburg* is a surprizing Cataract, where a considerable River, after a long Course, falls down a Precipice into a deep Pit, with great Noise and Violence; and such is the Height of the Precipice, and the Depth of the Hole which receives

the

the Water, that large Maſts or other Pieces of Timber, which the Natives bring down the River, being hurried impetuouſly from the Top of the Precipice, frequently dive ſo far under Water, as to be half an Hour or longer before they riſe up again to the Surface. This deep Hole has been often ſounded with a Line of many hundred Fathoms, but no Bottom could ever be found.—It is ſaid there is a ſlimy Lake in the Southern Part of *Gothland*, of ſuch a Quality as to ſinge whatever is put into it.

CHARACTER.] The *Swedes* are grave and reſerv'd, ſelf-opinionated, jealous and diſtruſtful. They have little Inclination to mechanic Trades, and are but indifferently qualified for Manufactures which require Induſtry and Ingenuity. Their Gentry are very hoſpitable, affable and civil to Strangers, and many of them are con-

considerable Proficients in the Arts and Sciences. As to their Persons, they are of a good Stature and robust Constitution, capable of enduring the Fatigues of a military Life, to which their Nobility are much inclined. Their Women are generally fair, well-shap'd, and witty.—The *Swedes* speak a Dialect of the *Teutonic* or *German* Language.

GOVERNMENT.] This Kingdom was formerly *elective*, but became *hereditary* under *Gustavus* I. in the sixteenth Century, and continued so till after the Death of the late *Charles* XII, when the Government was settled on the ancient Footing. The King and Senate make the Legislative Power.

RELIGION.] The Reformation was begun in *Sweden* in the Reign of the above-mentiond *Gustavus*, since which Time *Lutheranism* has been the establish'd Religion of the Kingdom; nor

nor is there a Toleration for *Christians* of any other Denomination.

SECT. II.

Of DENMARK.

Q. HOW is *Denmark* bounded?

A. On the East by Part of the *Baltic* Sea, on the West by the *German* Ocean, on the North by the Sea call'd the *Categate*, and on the South by the Duchy of *Holstein*, Part of which belongs to the Crown of *Denmark*.

Q. How is this Kingdom divided?

A. Into a large Peninsula call'd *Jutland*, the Islands of *Zeeland* and *Funen*, and several others of less Note. —*Jutland* (which is about 200 Miles long, and 80 or 100 broad in some Places) is divided into *North* and *South*. The North Part, which is much

much the largeſt, belongs wholly to *Denmark*; but the South Part, or the Duchy of *Sleſwick*, belongs partly to the King of *Denmark*, and partly to the Duke of *Holſtein-Gottorp*.

Q. Which are the chief Places in *Denmark?*

A. In the Iſland of *Zealand*, or *Seeland*, is COPENHAGEN, a large and well-fortified City, the Capital of the whole Kingdom; alſo *Roſchild*, *Soora*, *Elſeneur*, and the Caſtle of *Cronenburg*, which laſt commands the *Sound*, a famous Streight that joins the *German Ocean* with the *Baltic*. At *Cronenburg* it is not a League over; and here the Ships of other Nations are obliged to pay a Toll to the King of *Denmark* for paſſing through it. This Streight ſeparates the Iſland from *Sweden*.—In *Funen*, or *Fyonia*, is the City of *Odenſee*, which has ſometimes been the Reſidence of the Kings of *Denmark*;

mark; its other Towns are of no great Note. The narrow Sea which ſeparates this Iſland from *Zeeland* is call'd the *Greater Belt*, and that which parts it from *Jutland* the *Leſſer Belt*. —The principal Towns of *North Jutland* are *Wiborg*, *Alborg*, *Rypen*, and *Arhus*; thoſe of *South Jutland* are *Sleſwick*, *Gottorp*, *Haderſleben*, *Flenſborg*, *Appenrade*, *Tonderen*, *Huſum*, and *Tonningen*.

Q. Of what Kind is the Air, Soil, &c. of *Denmark*?

AIR.] The Air of *Denmark* is cold and healthful, except in ſome Places which are ſituated very low, and troubled with frequent Fogs. Their Seaſons, as in *Sweden*, may be ſaid to be only Summer and Winter, for they have ſcarce any Medium between Cold and Heat, as we have in Spring and Autumn.

SOIL.]

SOIL.] Most Parts of *Denmark* are very fruitful, producing Plenty of Corn and Vegetables. There is also such good Pasturage, especially in *Jutland*, that the Country abounds in Cattle; vast Numbers of which are annually sent into *Germany*

COMMODITIES.] The chief Commodities of this Country are Fish, Hides, Tallow, Timber, all Sorts of Rigging for Ships, *&c.* Black Cattle are also sent lean from *Jutland* to *Holland*, where they are soon fatten'd, and yield the *Dutch* a considerable Profit. Horses are likewise sent abroad from *Jutland*.

RARITIES.] Near *Sleswick* are the Remains of a famous Wall and Trench, made above 900 Years ago, to prevent the Incursions of the *Saxons*.— In the Year 1639, a Girl walking from one Town to another in the Duchy of *Sleswick* happen'd to

stumble

ſtumble againſt ſomething that ſtuck up a little above the Ground, which, upon digging it up, proved to be a Veſſel of fine Gold in the Shape of a Horn, embelliſh'd on the Outſide with many hieroglyphical Figures. This Veſſel (weighing about a hundred Ounces) is preſerved to this Day in the Royal *Muſæum* at *Copenhagen*, which is fill'd with a valuable Collection of Curioſities, too many to be here enumerated.

CHARACTER.] The *Danes* were formerly a brave and warlike People, but are at preſent much degenerated from the Character of their Anceſtors. However, they are frugal and laborious, though they have little Encouragement to be ſo under a ſevere and oppreſſive Government. The Nobility and Gentry are ſaid to be proud, and the Vulgar given to cheating; and in general they have the Character of

being addicted to excessive Drinking. The Men are for the most part tall and strong, and the Women handsome.—The *Danish* Tongue is a Dialect of the *Teutonic*, somewhat different from that of *Sweden*.

GOVERNMENT.] The Crown of *Denmark* is hereditary, and the King is an absolute Monarch, having the Power of explaining, repealing, and changing the Laws at his Pleasure.

RELIGION.] *Lutheranism* is the establish'd Religion in *Denmark*, nor is any other tolerated: But the *Danish* Clergy still retain the Practice of *Confession*; also *Crucifixes*, and several Ceremonies of the Church of *Rome*.

SECT. III.

Of NORWAY.

Q. HOW is *Norway* bounded, and what is its Extent?

A. It is bounded on the North and West by the Ocean, on the South by the *Categate*, and on the East by *Sweden*, from which it is separated by a long Range of high Mountains call'd the *Dofrine* Hills. Its Length (including *Norwegian Lapland*) is about 1000 Miles, and its Breadth in some Places 180, but in others not so much.

Q. How is it divided?

A. Into six Governments, *viz.* those of *Bergen*, *Drontheim*, *Aggerhus*, *Bahus*, *Stavanger*, and *Wardhus*: But the Province of *Bahus* belongs to the *Swedes*, who have maintain'd it ever since the Year 1660.

Q. Which are the chief Towns of *Norway?*

A. The Capital of the whole Kingdom is BERGEN. *Drontheim* is a trading Town, with a good Harbour. The Government of *Aggerhus* is so call'd from a Castle of the same Name, which is near its chief City *Anslo*, otherwise call'd *Christiana*. *Bahus* is a strong Fortress. *Stavanger* is a fine trading City. As to the Government of *Wardhus*, it takes its Name from an old Castle on an Island in the North Sea, and comprehends *Finmark* and *Lapland*; but has no Towns of Note.

Q. Of what Kind is the Air, Soil, &c. of *Norway?*

AIR.] The Air of this Country, especially towards the North, is so extremely cold that it is but thinly inhabited, but the Southern Part is well peopled.

SOIL.]

SOIL.] The Soil in general is very barren, and produces ſo little Corn, that the common People eat dried Fiſh inſtead of Bread; and ſometimes they are forced to feed their Horſes with Stock-fiſh for want of Graſs or Hay. In ſhort, the Country is overſpread with vaſt Woods, and encumber'd with Rocks and Mountains, which are almoſt continually cover'd with Snow.

COMMODITIES.] The chief of theſe are Stock-fiſh, Oil, Furs, Pitch, Tar, Maſts, Cables, Timber, Deal-Boards, &c. for which they take little ready Money, but barter them for Corn, Wine, Brandy, Beer, and other Neceſſaries.

RARITIES.] On the Coaſt of *Norway* is a dreadful Whirlpool, commonly call'd *Maelſtrom*, and by Mariners the *Navel of the Sea*, of which ſtrange Things are related; as that the heavieſt Bodies thrown into it

during the Ebb of the Tide cannot ſink, but are toſs'd up by the Waves with incredible Violence; and that the Fiſhermen, watching this Opportunity, take abundance of Fiſh that are forced up to the Surface of the Water.—Near *Drontheim* is a Lake which is never frozen, notwithſtanding the intenſe Cold of that Climate.

CHARACTER] The *Norwegians* are ſtrong, hardy, laborious, juſt in their Dealings, and civil to Strangers. As for the *Laplanders*, they are an ignorant and ſuperſtitious People, but very honeſt and harmleſs, and free from moſt of the Vices of politer Nations. They live in Tents or Huts, and employ themſelves chiefly in Fiſhing and Hunting. They are ſaid to be very expert in the Uſe of the Bow, inſomuch that they will ſhoot an Arrow into a Mark not bigger than a Farthing, if they are juſt near enough

to

to ſee it. Their Rain-Deer they look upon as their greateſt Riches, and indeed they are very uſeful Creatures; for they draw the Natives in Sledges over the Snow with ſurprizing Swiftneſs, give them Milk to drink, Fleſh to eat, and Skins for Cloathing.— The Language of *Norway* is a Dialect of the *Teutonic*, differing little from that of *Denmark*.

GOVERNMENT.] *Norway* was formerly an independent Kingdom, but is now incorporated with *Denmark*, and is govern'd by a Viceroy ſent from thence, who uſually reſides at *Bergen*.

RELIGION.] The eſtabliſh'd Religion in *Norway* is the ſame as in *Denmark*; but the *Laplanders* are generally Pagans, or at leaſt have very confuſed Notions of the *Chriſtian* Doctrines. However, though they are deficient in this reſpect, they are re-

markable for the Innocence of their Lives.

SECT. IV.

Of MUSCOVY, *or* RUSSIA.

Q. WHAT are the Boundaries and Extent of *Muscovy?*

A. It is bounded on the North by the *Northern Ocean*; on the South by *Little Tartary*, *Circassia*, and the *Caspian* Sea; on the East by *Tartary* in *Asia*; and on the West by *Sweden* and *Poland*. It is about 1500 Miles in Length, and about 1100 in Breadth.

Q. How is it divided?

A. It may be divided into four great Parts, viz *West Muscovy*, *East Muscovy*, *Muscovian Tartary*, and *Muscovian Lapland*.

Q. How are these Parts subdivided, and which are the chief Cities?

A. *West*

A. *West Muscovy* contains the following Provinces, *viz.* 1. The Duchy of *Moscow*, wherein is Moscow, the Capital of the whole Empire, a large and populous City, with a fine Castle and Palace; but the Houses being mostly built of Wood, it is subject to frequent Fires. 2. The several Duchies of *Rezan*, *Worotin*, *Wolodimer*, *Susdal*, *Rosthow*, *Biele-Jezora*, *Wologda*, *Tweer*, *Smolensko*, *Plescow*, *Rescow*, and *Bielski*; the chief Towns of which Provinces bear the same Names. 3. *Ingria*, formerly a Province of *Sweden*, the Capital of which is *Petersburg*, a new and flourishing City, having a great Trade, and being mostly the Residence of the Empress of *Russia*. 4. *Livonia*, a Province likewise taken from the *Swedes*, the Capital whereof is *Riga*, a trading City, with a good Harbour, and well fortified. Its other Towns of Note are

Revel

Revel and *Narva*, both Places of Trade and Strength; to which we may add *Derpt* and *Pernaw*. 5. The Territory of *Great Novogrod*, or *Novogrod-Weliki*. 6. The Territory of *Jeroslaw*, with a Capital of the same Name, which is a large City. 7. *Dwina*, whose Capital is *Archangel*, which stands on the River *Dwina*, near its Fall into the *White Sea*, and is still a Place of great Trade, though much of it has been remov'd to *Petersburg*. 8. *Kargapol*, with a Town of the same Name. 9. *Czernichow*, which borders on *Poland*. 10. *Severia*, its Capital *Novogrod Sewierski*. 11. The Territory of *Mordua* near the River *Don*. 12. The *Russian Ukraine*, in which the *Russians* have *Kiow* and several other Towns, the rest belonging to *Poland*.

East Moscovy is divided into nine Provinces, *viz. Obdora, Petzora, Juhorski,*

horſki, *Condinſki* or *Condori*, *Permia* or *Permſki*, *Wiatka* or *Wiadſki*, *Ouſtiough*, *Niſi-Novogrod*, and the *Czeremiſſi*; in which there are few Cities or Towns of Note.

Muſcovian Tartary contains the Kingdoms of *Aſtracan*, *Caſan*, and *Bulgar*, whoſe Capitals bear the ſame Names; and that of *Siberia*, a wild Country whither the *Ruſſians* frequently baniſh their State-Criminals, the chief City whereof is *Tobolſki*.—Here we may mention the Country of the *Samoiedes*, about the Mouth of the River *Oby*, with which we are very little acquainted.

Muſcovian Lapland is divided into three Provinces, the chief Towns whereof are *Kola*, *Kandalax*, and *Warſiga*.

Q. What Account do you give of the Air, Soil, *&c*, of *Moſcovy?*

Air.] As *Moſcovy* is of a vaſt Extent, the Air of it muſt be very different.

ferent. Towards the North it is extremely cold, but in the Southern Provinces it is more temperate; and Travellers ſay, that in ſome Parts of *Muſcovy*, though the Summer is ſhort, the ſcorching Heats are then as troubleſome as the ſevere Cold in Winter.

Soil.] The Soil of *Muſcovy*, as well as the Air, differs according to the different Situation of its Parts. In the Northern Provinces it is barren, nor is there Warmth enough to bring the Fruits of the Earth to Perfection; but in the Middle of the Country, and thoſe Parts towards *Poland*, the Soil is fertile, and produces abundance of Corn. In general *Muſcovy* is a flat Country, and full of Marſhes, Foreſts, Lakes, and Rivers. Its chief Lakes are *Ladoga* and *Onega*; and its principal Rivers the *Oby*, *Wolga*, *Nieper*, *Don*, and *Dwina*.

Com-

COMMODITIES.] These are Furs, *Russia* Leather, Linen Cloth, Hemp, Flax, Pitch, Tar, Brimstone, Pot-ash, Iron, Wax, Honey, Tallow, *&c.*

RARITIES.] Amongst the Curiosities of *Muscovy* we are told of a strange Sort of Melon found in some of its Southern Provinces, which resembles a Lamb in Figure, and is cover'd with a woolly Substance. The Skin of this being dress'd as Tanners do the fleshy Side of Lamb-skins, without taking off the Wool, is exactly like the Skin of a real Lamb, insomuch that the *Muscovites* sometimes line their Vests with it instead of Furs.

CHARACTER.] Till the Time of the late Czar *Peter* I. the *Muscovites* were a rude and barbarous Nation; but that great Prince (who himself, at the End of the last Century, visited *England*, *Holland*, and *Germany*, in order

order to be acquainted with their Laws and Customs, and improve himself in the most useful Arts and Sciences) encouraged his Subjects to apply themselves to all Kinds of Learning, particularly the *Mathematicks*, set up Printing-houses and Schools in his Dominions, and took such other Methods to banish the reigning Ignorance of his People, that the *Muscovites* seem already to vie with the politest Nations of *Europe*. Excessive Drinking is a prevailing Vice amongst them; and they are said to be proud, selfish, and over-reaching. They are of a good Stature, and generally bless'd with a healthful and vigorous Constitution.—The *Muscovites* speak a Dialect of the *Sclavonian*, or Language of the *Sclavi*, an ancient People of *Scythia*.

GOVERNMENT.] *Muscovy* is an hereditary and absolute Monarchy, the

Lives

Lives and Fortunes of the Subjects being wholly at the Diſpoſal of the Sovereign. An Emperor of *Muſcovy* is uſually call'd the *Czar*, an Empreſs the *Czarina*.

RELIGION.] The eſtabliſh'd Religion in *Muſcovy* is that of the *Greek* Church, but the preſent Government tolerates all Denominations of *Chriſtians*. They uſe a great many Ceremonies in their Worſhip, and ſcarce undertake any thing of Moment without ſigning themſelves with the Sign of the Croſs. They give the Euchariſt to Children, confeſs to the Prieſts, pray for the Dead, make Proceſſions, Pilgrimages, *&c.* They have a numerous Clergy, and divers Monaſteries of Friars and Nuns.

SECT. V.

Of FRANCE.

Q. HOW is *France* bounded, and what is its Extent?

A. It is bounded on the North by the *British Channel* and the *Netherlands*; on the South by *Spain* and the *Mediterranean*; on the East by *Germany*, *Swisserland*, *Savoy*, and *Italy*; and on the West by the *Atlantic Ocean*. The Length of *France* is near 600 Miles, and its Breadth about 480.

Q. How is it divided?

A. *France* with its Conquests, is at present divided into more than thirty Military Governments or Intendancies; but most Geographers divide it into twelve Provinces, *viz.* four in the Northern Part of the Kingdom, four in the Middle, and four in the Southern Part.—The Northern Provinces

vinces are *The Isle of France*, *Picardy*, *Normandy*, and *Champagne*. The Middle Provinces are *Bretagne*, *Orleanois*, *Bourgogne*, and *Lyonnois*. The Southern, *Guienne* and *Gascoigne*, *Languedoc*, *Dauphiné* and *Provence*.—Besides these the *French* are now possess'd of *Roussillon* in *Spain*; the *Franche Comté*, *Lorrain*, and *Alsace* on the Side of *Germany*; and the whole Province of *Artois*, with great Part of *Flanders*, *Hainault*, and *Luxemburgh* in the *Netherlands*.

Q. Which are the chief Cities and Towns of *France*?

A. In the *Isle of France* is PARIS, a very large, beautiful, rich, and populous City, the Capital of the whole Kingdom. Its other Places of Note are *Meaux*, *Soissons*, *Noyon*, *Laon*, *Beauvais*, *Senlis*, *Pontoise*, and *Melun*; besides the Royal Seats of *Versailles*, *Marli*, *St. Germain*, and *Fontainebleau*. —The Capital of *Picardy* is *Amiens*.

Its other Towns are *Albeville*, where there is a great woollen Manufactory; *Boulogne*, a fortified Seaport; and *Calais*, a very ſtrong Town with an excellent Harbour.—In Upper *Normandy* is *Rouen*, the Capital, a large trading City; and *Havre de Grace* and *Dieppe*, two noted Seaports. The chief City of Lower *Normandy* is *Caen*; the reſt are *Alençon*, *Coutance*, *Avranches*, &c. — In *Champagne* the two principal Cities are *Rheims* and *Troyes*.

In *Bretagne*, or *Britany*, (as we call it) is *Rennes*, the Capital of the Province; *Nantes*, from whence comes the beſt Brandy; *St. Malo*, a conſiderable Fort and Harbour; and *Breſt*, a well fortified Seaport, the beſt that *France* has upon the Ocean; with ſeveral other Cities.—The principal Cities of the *Orleanois* are *Orleans*, *Poitiers*, *Chartres*, *Angers*, *Vendôme*, *Tours*, *Bourges*, *Nevers*, and *Angouleſme*.

lesme. *Blois* is a pleasant Town. *Rochelle* is a noted Seaport.—*Bourgogne* (or *Burgundy)* is divided into two Parts, one call'd the *Duchy of Burgundy*, the other the *County of Burgundy*, or the *Franche Comté*. This last is also call'd the *Upper Burgundy*, and the Duchy the *Lower*. The chief Places in the Duchy are *Dijon*, *Auxerre*, *Semur*, *Autun*, *Chalons* upon the *Saone*, *Mascon*, and *Charolles*. Those of the *Comté* are *Besançon*, *Dole*, *Grai*, *Vesoul*, and *Salins*. The Capital of the *Lyonnois* is *Lyons*, a large, rich and trading City. Its other Towns are not very considerable.

In *Guienne* (the Southern Part of which Province is call'd *Gascoigne*, or *Gascony*) is *Bourdeaux*, the Capital, a City of great Trade; also *Saintes*, *Perigueux*, *Limoges*, *Rhodes*, *Cahors*, *Agen*, and several others. In *Gascony* are *Aux*, *Ayre*, *Pau*, *Dax*, and *Bay-*

one, a ſtrong Seaport, and a Place of great Trade.—The Capital of *Languedoc* is *Toulouſe*, a large and ancient City. Its other Cities of Note are *Niſmes*, *Narbonne*, *Beziers*, and *Montpellier*, which laſt is famous for its good Air, good Phyſick, and ſkilful Phyſicians. To theſe we may add the Town of *Beaucaire*, remarkable for its annual Fairs, frequented by Merchants from all Parts of *Europe*.—The chief Cities in *Dauphiné* are *Grenoble*, *Embrun*, *Vienne*, and *Valence*. From this Province the eldeſt Prince of *France* takes the Title of *Dauphin*.—The principal Places of *Provence* are *Aix*, its Capital, and *Arles*, both large and ancient Cities; *Marſeilles*, a great trading City, with an excellent Harbour, well fortified, and the uſual Station of the *French* King's Gallies; *Toulon*, another Seaport of great Strength, where they uſually fit out

their

their largeſt Men of War, and keep vaſt Magazines of military Stores. Its other Ports are *Frejus* and *Antibes*, both well fortified. In *Provence* are included the Principality of *Orange*, with a Capital of the ſame Name, now ſubject to *France*; and the County of *Venaiſſin*, wherein is *Avignon*, a handſome City, which with its Territory belongs to the Pope, and is govern'd by one of his Legates.

As for *Lorrain* (including the Duchy of *Bar*) its principal Cities are *Nancy*, *Bar-le-duc*, *Metz*, *Toul*, and *Verdun*. —The Capital of *Alſace* is *Straſbourg*, a very ſtrong City.—The chief Towns of the *French Netherlands* will be mention'd when we treat of *Germany*.

Q. What have you to ſay of the Air, Soil, *&c.* of *France?*

AIR.] The Air of *France* in general is temperate, pleaſant, and wholeſome.

SOIL.] The Soil is very fruitful, producing every thing neceſſary for the Uſe of Man, eſpecially Corn and Fruits. The Country is well water'd with Rivers, the chief whereof are the *Rhone*, the *Garonne*, the *Seine*, and the *Loire*.

COMMODITIES.] The chief Commodities of *France* are Wine, Brandy, Salt, Silks of various Kinds, Linen and Woollen Goods, Hemp, Canvas, Paper, Soap, Almonds, Olives, *&c.*

RARITIES.] In *France* we meet with ſeveral Remains of Triumphal Arches, Amphitheatres, Heathen Temples, Aqueducts, and other *Roman* Antiquities. There are ſome ancient Columns and Pyramids near *Autun* in *Burgundy*; and a *Roman* Obeliſk of Oriental Granate at *Arles* in *Provence*, all of one entire Stone, though it is above fifty Feet high, and ſeven Feet in Diameter at the Baſe. Among the antique

antique Curiosities may be reckon'd a large Buckler of massy Silver, weighing about twenty Pounds, taken out of the *Rhone* near *Avignon* in 1665; which appears, by the Figures it is charged with, to be near two thousand Years old.—There is a Fountain near *Grenoble* which boils up in large Bubbles, and seems to be cover'd with Flames, and yet is never hot.—In *Guienne* are several Mountains that burn when it rains.——In *Dauphiné* there is a great Cave, from whence a violent Wind proceeds; and another subterraneous Passage in *Britany*, thro' which flows a vast Torrent of Water.

CHARACTER.] The *French* have a Genius fit to undertake any thing, either in Learning, Commerce, or War. They are Lovers of the Sciences, and are generally bless'd with a clear Conception and ready Expression. They are active, sprightly, talk-

ative, loyal to their King, civil to Strangers, pleasing in Discourse, and of a winning Deportment; but they are too much addicted to Flattery and Dissimulation.—The *French* Tongue is a Dialect of the *Latin*, with a Mixture of some ancient *Gallic* and *German* Words. It has been much refined of late Years, and is used in most of the Courts of *Europe*.

GOVERNMENT.] The Crown of *France* is hereditary, but Females are excluded. The King is absolute, the Parliament having lost their ancient Privileges, by which the Power of their Monarchs was formerly limited.

RELIGION.] The establish'd Religion in *France* is that of the Church of *Rome*, nor are the Protestants tolerated, though the *Jews* are in some Cities.

SECT.

SECT. VI.

Of GERMANY.

Q. HOW is *Germany* bounded, and what is its Extent?

A. *Germany* (taken in the largeſt Senſe) is bounded on the North by *Jutland* and the *Baltic* Sea; on the South by the *Alps*, which divide it from *Italy*; on the Eaſt by *Poland* and *Hungary*; and on the Weſt by *France* and the *German* Ocean. It is about 800 Miles in Length, and near 600 in Breadth.

Q. How is it divided?

A. Into *ten* general Parts call'd Circles, *viz.* thoſe of *Belgium*, *Weſtphalia*, *Lower Saxony*, *Upper Saxony*, *Lower Rhine*, *Upper Rhine*, *Franconia*, *Suabia*, *Bavaria*, and *Auſtria*: But (ſtrictly ſpeaking) *Germany* at preſent is divided only into *nine* Circles, that of

Belgium

Belgium being moſtly independent of the Empire.

Q. What Countries do theſe Circles comprehend, and which are their chief Cities.

A. I ſhall begin with

I. *The Circle of* BELGIUM.

This comprehends the Seventeen Provinces of the *Netherlands*, ſeven whereof are united into a powerful and independent Republick, *viz.* thoſe of *Holland*, *Zealand*, *Utrecht*, *Guelderland*, *Over-Yſſel*, *Frieſland*, and *Groeningen*, which frequently go under the Name of *Holland*. The other ten Provinces are *Flanders*, *Brabant*, *Artois*, *Hainault*, *Namur*, the Duchy of *Luxembourg*, that of *Limburg*, the Biſhoprick of *Liege*, the *Marquiſate of the Empire*, and the Lordſhip of *Mechlin* or *Malines*. Part of theſe Provinces belongs to the *Dutch*, Part to the

the *French*, and Part to the House of *Austria* or the *German* Empire; and all together are sometimes improperly call'd *Flanders*.

The Capital of *Holland*, (properly so call'd) and in some Sense of all the *United Provinces*, is AMSTERDAM, a City of vast Trade and Riches. Its other Places of Note are *Harlem*, *Rotterdam*, *Leyden*, *Delft*, *Dort*, the *Brille*, and the *Hague*.—The chief City of *Zealand* is *Middelburg*, and *Flushing* is a Place of Importance.—The Province of *Utrecht* has a Capital of the same Name, a large and handsome City.—The chief Places of *Guelderland* are *Nimeguen* and *Zutphen*.—The Capital of *Over-yssel* is *Deventer*.—That of *Friesland* is *Leewaerden*, a rich and well-fortified City.—And *Groeningen* has a Capital of the same Name.

In

In that Part of *Flanders* possess'd by the *Dutch* the chief Towns are *Hulst*, *Sluys*, and *Ardenburg*. The Capital of the *Imperial Flanders* is *Ghent*, a very large City; the other Places of Note are *Bruges*, *Ypres*, *Tournay*, *Menin*, *Courtray*, *Oudenarde*, *Dendermond*, and the Ports of *Ostend* and *Nieuport*: But in the present War (1745) the *French* have made themselves Masters of all this Part of *Flanders*. The Capital of *French Flanders* is *Lisle*, a very strong and beautiful City; next to which is *Doway*: And to these must be added the important Fortress and Harbour of *Dunkirk*.—The Capital of *Brabant* (and of all the *Austrian Netherlands*) is BRUSSELS, a pleasant and populous City, the Residence of the Regent of these Provinces: *Louvain* is another famous City and University. In *Dutch Brabant* are the strong Towns of *Bergen-op-Zoom*, *Breda*,

da, *Boisleduc*, *Maestricht*, and several others.—The Capital of *Artois*, which belongs to the *French*, is *Arras*; and its other Towns of Note are *St. Omer*, *Aire*, and *Bethune*.—The chief Cities in *French Hainault* are *Cambray* and *Valenciennes*; in that Part which belongs to the House of *Austria* there are few noted Places besides *Mons*, a well-fortified City.—The Province of *Namur* has a Capital of the same Name, one of the strongest Cities in the *Netherlands*.——*Luxembourg*, the Capital of the Duchy, is also a Place of great Strength. In this Province the *French* have *Thionville*, *Montmedy*, and some other Towns.—The Capital of the Duchy of *Limburg* bears the same Name, and is remarkable for being situated on a steep Rock. The *Dutch* have some Towns in this Province.——The Bishoprick of *Liege* (which is one of the Ten Provinces of the

the *Netherlands* though included in the Circle of *Weſtphalia*) has likewiſe its Capital of the ſame Name, a large, populous, and wealthy City. In this Biſhoprick is *Spa*, celebrated for its Mineral Waters.—The *Marquiſate of the Empire* is in the *Auſtrian Brabant*, though reckon'd as a ſeparate Province. Its Capital is *Antwerp*, a ſtrong and beautiful City, and formerly a Place of vaſt Trade, till it was drawn from thence to *Amſterdam*.——The Lordſhip of *Mechlin* or *Malines* is alſo in *Brabant*, though it makes the tenth Province. Its Capital is *Mechlin*, which (as well as *Bruſſels*, *Louvain*, *Mons*, *Namur*, and *Antwerp*) is now in the Hands of the *French*.

II. *The Circle of* WESTPHALIA.

We have already taken notice of the Biſhoprick of *Liege*, which is uſually included in this Circle. Add to this the Biſhopricks of *Munſter*, *Oſnabrug*,

nabrug, and *Paderborn*, whose Capitals bear the same Names; the first whereof is sometimes reckon'd the chief City of the whole Circle of *Westphalia*.—This Circle also contains the Duchies of *Berg* and *Juliers*, belonging to the Elector *Palatine*, whose usual Residence is *Dusseldorp*; the Duchies of *Cleves*, *Meurs*, and *Minden*, belonging to the King of *Prussia*; and the Duchy of *East-Friesland*, which has a Prince of its own, who usually resides at *Aurich*, the chief Town *Embden* not acknowledging his Sovereignty.—There are many Counties in this Circle, whereof those of *Oldenburg* and *Delmenhorst* belong to the Crown of *Denmark*, and those of *Ravensberg*, *Lingen*, and *Marck* to the King of *Prussia*.—Nor ought we to forget the free Imperial City of *Aix-la-Chapelle*, formerly the Residence of *Charles* the Great, and famous on account of its Baths.

III. *The*

III. *The Circle of* LOWER SAXONY.

One of the chief Divisions of this Circle is the Duchy of *Holstein*, partly possess'd by the Duke, and partly subject to *Denmark*. Its principal Towns are *Keil*, belonging to the Duke; and *Rensburg*, belonging to his *Danish* Majesty. The other Duchies are those of *Bremen* and *Verden*, formerly belonging to the Crown of *Sweden*, now to the King of *Great-Britain:* The Duchy of *Mecklenbourg*, which has several good Towns in it; but *Mecklenbourg*, formerly a very large City, is now an inconsiderable Place: The Duchy of *Saxe-Lawenburg*, which belongs to the House of *Hanover:* That of *Magdebourg*, with a large Capital of the same Name, belonging to the King of *Prussia:* The Duchy of *Halberstadt*, which likewise belongs to his *Prussian* Majesty, its chief City bearing

ing the ſame Name: The Duchies of *Brunſwick*, *Lunenburg*, and *Wolfenbuttle*, ſo denominated from their principal Cities: And, laſtly, the Biſhoprick of *Hildeſheim*.—The Duke of *Brunſwick* (his *Britannic* Majeſty) is one of the Electors of the Empire; and in this Duchy is *Hanover*, his uſual Reſidence when he viſits his Electorate.—The Free Imperial Cities in this Circle are *Lubeck*, *Hamburgh*, and *Bremen*, all Places of great Trade, and three of the remaining *Hanſe* Towns. This Name was given to a great Number of trading Cities, formerly united in a ſtrict League, under Laws and Regulations of their own appointing, for the better carrying on of Commerce, and their mutual Safety and Aſſiſtance. So powerful was this Confederacy of the *Hanſe* at one Time, that, they kept the Northern Princes in Awe; and particularly in the Year 1428

 they

they equipp'd a numerous Fleet, on board of which they had 12000 regular Troops besides Seamen, and made War against *Eric* King of *Denmark*: But their Power is now dwindled away, and few Towns retain any thing more than the Name of this celebrated Association.

IV. *The Circle of* UPPER SAXONY.

This Circle may be divided into six principal Parts, *viz.* 1. The Duchy of *Saxony*, properly so call'd, the Capital whereof is *Wittenberg*, famous for *Luther*'s first preaching there against the Pope's Indulgencies. 2. *Thuringia*, the Capital of which is *Erfurt*, subject to the Elector of *Mentz*. This Division also comprehends several Principalities belonging to different Branches of the House of *Saxony*, particularly the Duchies of *Gotha*, *Weimar*, and *Eysenach*, so denominated from

their

their chief Cities. To these add the Counties of *Schwartzburg*, *Mansfeld*, and some others; with the Imperial Cities of *Mulhausen* and *Northausen*. 3. The Marquisate of *Misnia*, wherein is DRESDEN, a large City, the usual Residence of the Elector of *Saxony*, who is also King of *Poland*. There are several other considerable Cities in *Misnia*, particularly *Leipsick*, a Place of great Trade. 4. The Electorate of *Brandenburg*, the chief City whereof is BERLIN, the Residence of the Elector, who is also King of *Prussia*. Its other Places of Note are *Brandenburg*, and *Frankfort* upon the *Oder*. 5. *Pomerania*, Part of which belongs to the King of *Prussia*, and Part to the Crown of *Sweden*. The chief Places of the former are *Stetin* and *Camin*; of the latter, *Stralsund* and *Wolgast*. 6. The Principality of *Anhalt*, the chief Towns whereof are *Dessau*,

Bernburg, and *Zerbst*, belonging to three different Branches of the House of *Anhalt*.

V. *The Circle of the* LOWER RHINE.

This Circle comprehends four Electorates, *viz.* 1. The *Palatinate* of the *Rhine*, the Capital whereof is *Heidelberg*, though the Elector usually resides at *Manheim*. 2. The Electorate of *Mentz*, so denominated from its Capital, a rich and strong City, the Residence of the Elector. 3. The Electorate of *Triers* or *Treves*, whose Capital bears the same Name. 4. The Electorate of *Cologn*, its Capital the same, a large and populous City.

VI. *The Circle of the* UPPER RHINE.

This Circle (Part of which is intermingled with that of the *Lower Rhine*) contains, 1. The Landgraviate of *Hesse*, the chief Cities whereof are *Cassel*,

Cassel and *Marpurg*. 2. The *Wetteraw*, comprehending the Landgraviate of *Hesse-Darmstat*, the Counties of *Nassau*, *Catzenelbogen*, *Solms*, *Waldeck*, *Isenburg*, *Hanau*, and several others, which take their Names from their respective Capitals; also the Abbacy of *Fulde*, some Territories belonging to the Electors of *Mentz* and *Triers*, and the Imperial City of *Francfort*, where the Emperors are elected, with those of *Wetzlar*, *Frideburg*, and *Gelenhausen*. 3. *Alsace*, which now belongs to the *French*, as has been already mention'd. 4. The Duchy of *Deux-ponts*, and the Bishopricks of *Worms* and *Spires*, whose Capitals bear the same Names. 5. The Duchy of *Montbelliard*, so call'd from its Capital, which is well fortified; and the Bishoprick of *Basil*, which lies near the Canton of that Name in *Swisserland*.

land. Its chief Town is *Porentru*, the Residence of the Bishop.

VII. *The Circle of* FRANCONIA.

There are many Sovereignties in this Circle, the chief of which are; 1. The Bishopricks of *Wurtzburg*, *Bamberg*, and *Aichstat*, so nam'd from their respective Capitals. 2. The States of the *Teutonic* Order, the Capital of of which is *Mergentheim* or *Mariendal*. 3. The Marquisates of *Anspach* and *Cullembach*; the Duchies of *Coburg*, *Hildburghausen*, and *Schwartzenberg*; and the Counties of *Castel*, *Erpech*; *Henneberg*, *Wertheim*, &c. which take their Names from their several Capitals. 4. In this Circle are several Free Imperial Cities, the chief of which is *Nurimberg*, remarkable for the Toys that are made there, and sent all over *Europe*. The rest are

Roten-

Rotenburg, *Weissenburg*, *Windsheim*, and *Schweinfurt*.

VIII. *The Circle of* SUABIA.

This Circle comprehends, 1. The Bishopricks of *Augsburg* and *Constance*. 2. The Duchies of *Wirtemberg*, *Furstenburg*, and *Hohenzollern*. 3. The Marquisate of *Baden*, divided into the Upper and Lower Marquisate. *Baden* (so call'd from its hot Baths) is the Capital of the former, and *Dourlach* of the latter. 4. The Free Counties of *Oetingen*, *Konigseck*, *Waldburg*, *Montfort*, and several others. 5. The House of *Austria* has divers Territories in this Circle, the most noted Towns whereof are *Brisac* and *Friburg*, two very strong Fortifications; and *Constance*, formerly a free City. 6. The Elector of *Bavaria* has also some Territories in this Circle, particularly the Principality of *Mindelheim*, which was

given by the Emperor to the Duke of *Marlborough* in 1706, but restored to the Elector at the Peace of *Rastat*. 7. The Imperial Free Cities in the Circle of *Suabia* are *Augsburg*, (a Place of great Trade and Riches) *Ulm*, *Hailbrun*, and several others of less Note.

IX. *The Circle of* BAVARIA.

In this Circle are comprehended, 1. The Electorate of *Bavaria*, or *Bavaria Proper*, the Capital of which is *Munich*, one of the finest Cities of the Empire, and the Residence of the Elector. Its other Towns of Note are *Ingolstadt*, *Donawert*, *Landshut*, *Straubing*, and *Burchausen*. 2. The *Upper Palatinate*, which formerly belong'd to the Elector *Palatine*, but now to *Bavaria*. Its Capital is *Amberg*; and in this Division are the little Towns of *Hochstet* and *Blenheim*, made famous by the signal Victory obtain'd

there

there by the Allied Army over the *French* and *Bavarians* in 1704. 3. The Duchy of *Neuburgh*. 4. The Archbiſhoprick of *Saltzburg*, whoſe Capital bears the ſame Name, and is a large and populous City. 5. The Biſhopricks of *Paſſau*, *Freiſingen*, and *Ratiſbon*; which laſt is a Free Imperial City, where the Diets of the Empire are held, and the Biſhop's Authority within it extends no farther than his Palace and Cathedral.—There are ſome other little States within this Circle not worth mentioning.

X. *The Circle of* AUSTRIA.

This contains, 1. The Archduchy of *Auſtria*, the chief City whereof is VIENNA, the uſual Reſidence of the Emperors, and therefore look'd upon as the Capital of the whole Empire. *Lintz* is a large and pleaſant City, the Capital of *Upper Auſtria*. 2. The Duchy

Duchy of *Stiria*, the chief Towns whereof are *Gratz* and *Judenburg*. 3. The Duchy of *Carinthia*, whose Capital is *Clagenfurt*, remarkable for the Breadth of its Walls. 4. The Duchy of *Carniola*, whose chief Town is *Laubach*. 5. The County of *Tyrol*; comprehending *Tyrol Proper*, the Capital whereof is *Inspruck*; the Bishoprick of *Brixen*; and that of *Trent*, which City is famous for a General Council held there in the sixteenth Century.

Under the Circle of *Austria* we may likewise comprehend another considerable Part of *Germany*, viz. the Kingdom of

Bohemia.

This is distinguish'd into four general Parts, namely, 1. *Bohemia Proper*, which is subdivided into eighteen little Provinces call'd *Circles*, containing many

many ſtrong Towns and Cities, the chief whereof is PRAGUE, the Capital of the Kingdom, a large, populous, and trading City; but it has ſuffer'd much of late Years, having been ſeveral times beſieged and plunder'd ſince the Commencement of the preſent Troubles in *Europe*. 2. The Duchy of *Sileſia*, which contains many leſſer Duchies and Lordſhips, of too little Conſequence to be here enumerated. The Capital of the whole Country is *Breſlaw*, remarkable for a late Treaty by which great Part of *Sileſia* was given up to the King of *Pruſſia*. 3. The Marquiſate of *Moravia*, whoſe chief Cities are *Olmutz* and *Brin*. 4. The Marquiſate of *Luſatia*, the Capital whereof is *Pautzen* or *Bautzen*. This Country had formerly its own Marquis; then it fell to the Crown of *Bohemia*, and afterwards to the Elector of *Saxony*, to whom the greateſt Part of it ſtill belongs. Here

Here it may be expected we ſhould treat of *Hungary*, *Tranſylvania*, and other Countries which belong chiefly to the Houſe of *Auſtria*; but theſe will more properly fall under the Head of *European Turkey*. It remains however (before we leave *Germany*) to give ſome Account of

SWITZERLAND.

This Country comprehends thirteen *Cantons*, that is, ſo many different Republicks, all united in one Confederacy for their mutual Preſervation. Their Names are *Zurich*, *Bern*, *Baſil*, and *Schaffhauſen*, which are Proteſtant Cantons; *Lucern*, *Friburg*, *Solothurn*, *Switz*, *Uri*, *Underwald*, and *Zug*, which are Catholic Cantons; and *Glaris* and *Appenzel*, which are partly one, and partly the other. Each Canton has a Capital of its own Name, except *Uri* and *Underwald*, the chief

Town

Town of the former being *Altof*, and *Stantz* of the latter.

In treating of *Switzerland* Geographers usually include the *Swiss Subjects*, and the *Swiss Allies*.—By the former are meant several small Territories, which have been admitted by the *Cantons* into their Covenant, not as Confederates, but as mere Subjects. These are the Town of *Baden*, with its Territory; the *Turgow*, *Bremgarten*, *Mellingen*, *Rhintal*, &c. towards *Germany*; and the four Governments of *Lugano*, *Locarno*, *Mendris*, and *Val Brenna*, on the Side of *Italy*.—The *Swiss Allies* are several Governments round about them, who at different Times have made Treaties of Alliance with the *Cantons*. The most considerable of these are, 1. The Republick of the *Grisons*, whose chief City is *Coire*; and to these belong the Territory of *Chiavenna*, the *Valtoline*, and *Bormio*.

2. The

2. The *Valais*, the Capital whereof is *Sion*, whose Bishop is a Prince of the Empire. 3. The Republick of *Geneva*, so denominated from its Capital, a rich, well built, and populous City, situated upon a Lake of the same Name, which is near sixty Miles in Length, and about twelve in Breadth, through which the River *Rhone* takes its Course. 4. The City and Abbacy of *St. Gall*, whose Abbot is a Prince of the Empire. 5. To these add the little Republick of *Bienna*, the Bishoprick of *Basil*, and the County of *Neufchastel*, which last belongs to the King of *Prussia*.

Q. What Account do you give of the Air, Soil, *&c.* of the several Countries you have been speaking of under the general Head of *Germany*?

A. I shall first consider the Seventeen Provinces of the *Netherlands*, or what we usually call *Holland* and *Flanders*;

ders; and then the reſt of this vaſt Country under the Title of *Upper Germany*.

I. Holland *and* Flanders.

Air.] The Air of *Holland* (or the Seven *United Provinces)* is generally moiſt and foggy, which makes the Inhabitants ſubject to frequent Agues. The Air of *Flanders* (or the other Ten Provinces) is reckon'd more healthful, except in thoſe marſhy Parts that lie near the Sea. The ſharp Froſts, however, which they commonly have in the Winter, are of great Service to purify the Air of theſe Countries.

Soil.] As *Holland* lies very low, it is naturally wet and fenny; but it is ſo well drain'd by a great Number of artificial Canals, that it is fit either for Paſture or Tillage, eſpecially the former; and therefore the *Hollanders* employ moſt of their Land in grazing, and

and import abundance of Corn from other Countries. The Soil of *Flanders* in general is very fertile, producing ſuch Plenty of Grain, Roots, and Herbage, that 'tis hardly to be equall'd by any Spot of Ground in *Europe*.

COMMODITIES.] The natural Products of *Holland* are chiefly Butter and Cheeſe, but the People apply themſelves with ſuch Diligence to their Manufactures of various Kinds, that they export great Quantities to foreign Markets, and generally under-ſell their Neighbours. They likewiſe import whatever is uſeful or valuable from other Countries, carrying on a prodigious Trade in moſt Parts of the known World, inſomuch that the Number of their Shipping is reckon'd nearly equal to that of *England*.—The chief Commodities of *Flanders* are fine Lace, Linen, Cambricks, Threads, Tapes,

Tapes, wrought Silks, Worſted Stuffs, Tapeſtry, *&c.*

RARITIES.] At *Haerlem* in *Holland* (which City diſputes with *Mentz* and *Straſbourg* the Honour of the Invention of Printing) they ſhew a Copy of *Tully*'s *Offices*, which they pretend to be the firſt Book that ever was printed in *Europe*.—Near *Maeſtricht* is a remarkable Stone Quarry, running under a large Hill which is ſupported by ſome thouſands of ſquare Pillars, left by the Workmen for that Purpoſe. — In the Univerſity at *Leyden* are to be ſeen ſeveral *Roman* and *Egyptian* Urns, a very ancient Image of the *Egyptian* God *Oſiris*, another of *Iſis* giving ſuck to her Son, two *Egyptian* Mummies, the Horn and Skin of a Rhinoceros, and many other Curioſities. — There is a Lake near *St. Omer's*, in which are ſeveral floating Iſlands, ſome of them inhabited.

CHARACTER.] The *Dutch* fall ſhort of their Neighbours in Politeneſs, being ſo much taken up with the Thoughts of Trade, as to have little Regard to Modes and Ceremonies in their Behaviour. In general they are a plain, frugal, induſtrious People, honeſt in their Dealings, and weighing every Undertaking well before they begin it. They are particularly remarkable for Neatneſs in their Houſes, and even in their Streets. Their Language is a Dialect of the *German*.—As to the Character of the Inhabitants of *Flanders*, being a Mixture of *Dutch*, *French*, and *Germans*, we may judge of it by conſidering the Manners and Tempers of thoſe three Nations. Their vulgar Tongue (call'd the *Walloon*) is a Sort of old *French*, intermix'd with ſome *Dutch*, *German*, and *Spaniſh* Words.

GOVERN-

GOVERNMENT.] The Seven *United Provinces* make up one Commonwealth, the most considerable in the World, which is govern'd by the Assembly of the *States General*, consisting of seven Voices, each Province having one. This Assembly makes War or Peace, enters into Alliances, raises Money for the Publick Service, *&c.* But nothing of this Nature is determin'd without the Consent of every Province, a Plurality of Voices not being sufficient. Neither can the States of each Province conclude any thing without the Concurrence of the several Cities, of whose Deputies or Representatives the Provincial Assembly is composed. The *Hague*, a pleasant Town in *Holland*, is the Place where the *States General* usually assemble.—The Government of *Flanders* is different, as it is subject to dif-

ferent Maſters, *viz.* the *Dutch*, *French*, and *Auſtrians*.

RELIGION.] The Reformed Religion, according to the Doctrines of *Calvin*, is the eſtabliſh'd Religion of the *United Provinces*; but all Denominations of *Chriſtians* are tolerated. —Popery prevails throughout all *Flanders*, except in thoſe Parts poſſeſs'd by the *Dutch*.

II. UPPER GERMANY.

AIR.] In the North of *Germany* the Air is very cold, but in the South it is temperate.

SOIL.] The Soil of ſo large a Country as *Germany* muſt be ſuppoſed to be of various Kinds. In ſome Parts it is over-run with Woods and Mountains, but in general it is fertile, producing Plenty of Corn, Fruit, and whatever is neceſſary for the Suſtenance of Mankind. The Kingdom of

of *Bohemia* has not only Corn sufficient for its Inhabitants, but supplies the Wants of its Neighbours. *Switzerland* is mountainous and barren, except in the Vales, which afford good Pasturage, but not much Corn.—The chief Rivers of *Germany* are the *Danube*, the *Rhine*, the *Elbe*, and the *Oder*.

COMMODITIES.] The chief Commodities of this Country are Linen, Linen-Yarn, Kid-skins, Alum, Salt, Quicksilver, Corn, Wine, Iron, *&c.* In *Bohemia* and *Silesia* there are several Mines of Gold, Silver, Copper, and other Metals; but they are much neglected: In these Countries they also find Diamonds, Rubies, Hyacinths, and other precious Stones. *Switzerland* sends abroad Horses, Black Cattle, Butter and Cheese.

RARITIES.] There are many remarkable Springs in *Germany*, particularly

cularly one near *Paderborn* in *Westphalia*, which has three Streams, differing from each other in Colour, Taste, and Qualities. — In *Lower Saxony* several Stones have been dug out of the Ground, resembling Men, Fishes, and other Animals; and in the same Circle are two Rocks so form'd by Nature as to look like two Monks in their proper Habits.

CHARACTER.] The *Germans* are valorous, patient of Labour, fair in their Dealings, hospitable, and Enemies to Flattery and Dissimulation. They are good Mechanics and Chymists; and their learned Men apply themselves to their Studies with unwearied Diligence, though they are reckon'd of a dull and heavy Genius. The *Swiss* are excellent Soldiers, and generally faithful to their Engagements, either as Mercenaries or Allies. — The Language of *Germany* (com-

(commonly called *High-Dutch*) is a very ancient one, from whence the *Danish*, *Swedish*, and several others are derived. It is divided into a great many Dialects even in the Empire itself.

GOVERNMENT.] *Germany* comprehends above three hundred different Sovereignties, the chief of which have been mention'd in subdividing the several Circles; but all or most of these pay Homage to one supreme Head or *Emperor*, who is chosen by Nine Electors, *viz.* the Archbishops of *Mentz*, *Triers*, and *Cologn*, the King of *Bohemia*, (but this Vote is disputed by some of the Electors) the Duke of *Bavaria*, the Duke of *Saxony* (King of *Poland*), the Marquis of *Brandenburg* (King of *Prussia*), the Prince *Palatine* of the *Rhine*, and the Duke of *Brunswick* (King of *England*). The Electors are the principal Members of

the Empire, and are absolute Sovereigns in their own Dominions. The *General Diet* or Assembly of the States of the Empire consists of the Electors and other Princes Ecclesiastical and Secular, and the Deputies of the Imperial or Free Cities. In this Assembly the Emperor presides, and has a negative Voice. Whosoever is chosen *King of the Romans* is look'd upon as presumptive Successor to the Empire. — The Government in some of the *Swiss Cantons* is Aristocratical, being in the Hands of a few; in others Democratical, or in the Hands of the People. In Cases of great Importance not only the Deputies of the Cantons but their Allies meet together in a general Diet, sometimes at *Baden*, sometimes at *Araw*. — The Republick of *Geneva* is govern'd in ordinary Matters by Magistrates call'd *Syndics*, and a Council of *Twenty-Five*; but

but the more weighty Affairs of State are consider'd and determin'd by a Council of *Two Hundred.*

RELIGION.] Popery is establish'd in the greatest Part of *Germany*; but in the Dominions of the King of *Prussia*, and in several States and Cities of the Empire, the Protestant Religion prevails, either according to the Doctrines of *Luther* or *Calvin*.—The Religion of *Switzerland* has been already taken notice of.—That of *Geneva* is *Calvinism*.

SECT. VII.

Of POLAND.

Q. HOW is *Poland* bounded, and what is its Extent?

A. It is bounded on the East by Part of *Muscovy* and *Little Tartary*; on the West by *Upper Germany*; on

the North by Part of *Muſcovy*, *Livonia*, and the *Baltick Sea*; and on the South by *Hungary*, *Tranſylvania*, and *Moldavia*. Its Length is about 780 Miles, and its Breadth 550.

Q. How is it divided?

A. Into ten general Parts, *viz.* *Poland Proper*, *Mazovia*, *Pruſſia*, *Courland*, *Samogitia*, *Polachia*, *Little Ruſſia*, *Lithuania*, *Volhinia*, and *Podolia*: And theſe comprehend a great Number of Governments call'd *Palatinates*.

Q. Which are the chief Towns of theſe general Diviſions?

A. 1. *Poland Proper* is diſtinguiſh'd into *Upper* or *Leſſer Poland*, and *Lower* or *Greater Poland*. In the former is CRACOW, a large City, by ſome reckon'd the Capital of the whole Kingdom; alſo *Sendomir* and *Lublin*, well-fortified and trading Cities. In the latter are *Gneſna*, a very ancient City,

City, whoſe Archbiſhop is Primate of *Poland*; likewiſe *Poſna*, *Lencici*, *Wladiſlaw*, and ſeveral others. 2. In the Province of *Mazovia* is WARSAW, now generally eſteem'd the chief City of the Kingdom, being the uſual Reſidence of the King, and the Place where the General Diets aſſemble. 3. *Pruſſia* is divided into *Poliſh* or *Royal Pruſſia*, and *Brandenburg* or *Ducal Pruſſia*, the former belonging to the Crown of *Poland*, and the latter to the Elector of *Brandenburg*, which in the Year 1701 was erected into a Kingdom. The Capital of *Poliſh Pruſſia* is *Dantzick*, a ſtrong, rich, and trading City on the *Baltick*, near the Mouth of the *Viſtula*: Its other Places of Note are *Marienburg*, *Elbing*, *Culm*, and *Thorn*. In the *Ducal Pruſſia* is *Koningſburg*, a City of great Trade; alſo *Memel*, *Pillaw*, and ſeveral other ſtrong Towns. 4. The

Capital

Capital of the Duchy of *Courland* is *Mittaw*, the usual Residence of the Duke; its other Towns of Note are *Bauske*, *Goldengen*, *Windaw*, and *Libaw*. 5. The chief Towns of *Samogitia* are *Rosienne*, *Midnick*, and *Birza*. 6. *Polachia* has few Places worth mentioning except *Bielsk*. 7. *Little* or *Red Russia* has *Lemberg*, *Belz*, and *Chelm*. 8. *Lithuania* is a very large Duchy, the Capital whereof is *Wilna*; besides which there are *Troki*, *Novogrodeck*, and other Cities, the Capitals of the several Palatinates into which the Duchy is divided; to which we may add *Grodno*, where the Diets of *Lithuania* generally assemble. 9. The Capital of the *Upper Volhinia* is *Lusuc* or *Lucko*: Of the *Lower* (which is the *Polish Ukraine* or Country of the *Cossacks*) the chief City is *Kiow*, belonging to the *Muscovites*. 10. *Podolia* is also divided into the *Upper* and *Lower*.

Lower. *Caminieck*, a Place of great Strength, is the Capital of the former, and *Braclaw* of the latter.

Q. What Account do you give of the Air, Soil, &c. of *Poland?*

AIR.] The Air of this Country is generally pure and healthful, except in *Lithuania*; but the Cold is often very severe in Winter.

SOIL.] In general the Soil of *Poland* is exceeding fertile, affording great Plenty of Corn, especially Wheat and Rye. The Face of the Country is for the most part level; in some Places marshy and full of Lakes, in others over-run with Woods, and there are some Mountains which have Mines of Silver, Copper, Iron, and Lead. Its chief Rivers are the *Vistula*, the *Nieper*, and the *Niester*.

COMMODITIES.] These are Corn, Cattle, Hemp, Flax, Linen, Leather, Hides, Tallow, Hops, Furs, Pitch,

Masts,

Masts, Planks, Pot-ashes, Salt, Soap, Honey, Wax, Amber, Wool, Iron, Lead, Copper, Glass, Nitre, and Vitriol.

RARITIES.] Among the Curiosities of *Poland* we may reckon its Salt-Mines, especially those near *Cracow*, wherein upwards of a thousand Men are constantly employ'd.—There is a Spring near *Culm*, whose Waters are never hot, though a sulphurous Steam arises from it continually.

CHARACTER.] The *Polanders* (that is, the Nobility and Gentry) are sincere, brave, hospitable, civil to Strangers, Lovers of Respect, and extremely jealous of their Honour and Liberty; but the Boors or Peasants are little better than Slaves.—Their Language is a Dialect of the *Sclavonian*; but in some Cities the *German* Tongue prevails, in others the *Russian*. That

of

of the *Lithuanians* is very different from the other Provinces.

GOVERNMENT.] *Poland* is govern'd by a King, who is elected by the Clergy and Nobility; but his Power is so much limited by the Diet, that he is rather to be look'd upon as the chief Regent of a Commonwealth.

RELIGION.] Popery is the establish'd Religion in *Poland*; but *Protestants*, *Jews*, and even *Mahometans* are tolerated. In *Little Russia* and *Podolia* there are many *Armenians*, and others of the *Greek* Church on the Frontiers of *Muscovy*, who have also the free Exercise of their Religion. —In *Prussia*, and in the Duchy of *Courland*, the Majority of the Inhabitants are *Lutherans*.

SECT. VIII.

Of SPAIN *and* PORTUGAL.

Q. HOW is *Spain* bounded, and what is its Extent?

A. It is bounded on the East by the *Mediterranean*; on the West by *Portugal* and the *Atlantic* Ocean; on the North by the Bay of *Biscay* and the *Pyrenean* Mountains, which separate it from *France*; and on the South by the Ocean, the Streights of *Gibraltar*, and the *Mediterranean*. Its Length is about 640 Miles, and its Breadth about 500.

Q. How is *Spain* divided?

A. Into thirteen Provinces, namely, *New Castile*, *Old Castile*, *Leon*, *Arragon*, and *Navarre*, which are Inland Provinces; *Andalusia*, *Granada*, *Murcia*, *Valencia*, and *Catalonia*, which are wash'd by the Ocean and *Medi-*

terranean;

terranean; and *Gallicia*, *Asturia*, and *Biscay*, which lie along the Bay that takes its Name from the last-mention'd Province.

Q. Which are the most remarkable Places in this Country?

A. 1. In *New Castile* is MADRID, the Capital of the whole Kingdom; and *Toledo*, a large City, the richest Archbishoprick in Christendom. 2. The chief Cities in *Old Castile* are *Burgos* and *Valladolid:* But here it is proper to observe, that *Estremadura*, which was reckon'd a distinct Province of *Spain*, its Capital being *Badajos*, is now taken partly into *Old* and partly into *New Castile*. 3. *Leon* (formerly a Kingdom) has a Capital of the same Name; also *Astorga*, *Salamanca*, and some other Cities. 4. The Capital of *Arragon* (once a Kingdom) is *Saragossa*. 5. That of *Navarre* (formerly a Kingdom, as were most of the

other Provinces) is *Pampelona*, a flourishing City. 6. The Capital of *Andalusia* is *Seville*, which exceeds all the Cities of *Spain* for Trade, Riches, and Beauty. The other Places of Note in this Province are *Gibraltar*, a very strong Fortress at the Mouth of the Streights to which it gives Name, now belonging to *Great-Britain*; and *Cadiz*, a famous Seaport, with an excellent Harbour, and well fortified. 7. The Capital of *Granada* bears the same Name, and is a large well-built City, but not very populous. In this Province is *Malaga*, a strong Seaport, noted for its Wines and Raisins. 8. The chief Places in *Murcia* is *Murcia* its Capital, and *Carthagena*, a good Seaport. 9. The Capital of *Valencia*, which bears the same Name, is a rich and beautiful City; and *Alicant* is a strong Seaport in this Province. 10. In *Catalonia* is *Barcelona*, its Capital,

which

which has a good Harbour, is well fortified, and remarkable for the ſeveral Sieges it has ſuſtain'd. Its other Towns of Note are *Tarragona*, *Tortoſa*, *Lerida*, *Girone*, and *Roſes*. 11. The Capital of *Gallicia* is *Compoſtella* or *St. Jago*, whither great Numbers of Pilgrims reſort to pay their Devotions to St. *James* the Apoſtle, whoſe Body (they ſay) is there depoſited. Its noted Seaports are *Vigo*, *Corunna* or the *Groin*, and *Ferrol*. 12. In *Aſturia*, or *Aſturias*, the Places of moſt Note are *Oviedo*, *Santillana*, and *Villa Viciosa*. 13. The Capital of *Biſcay* is *Bilboa*, a rich trading City, with a good Harbour. Its other conſiderable Towns are *Fontarabia*, *St. Sebaſtian's*, and *St. Andero*, all ſtrong Seaports.

Q. Of what Nature is the Air, Soil, *&c.* of *Spain?*

AIR.] The Air of *Spain* is generally pure and dry, but extremely hot

in Summer, especially the in Southern Provinces.

SOIL.] Several Parts of *Spain* are sandy and barren, over-run with Woods, or encumber'd with rocky Mountains; but in many Places the Soil is naturally fertile, though it is not well cultivated, either through the Pride or Lazinefs of the Inhabitants. What they want in Corn, however, is supplied by Variety of excellent Fruits and Wines, of which they have great Plenty.—The chief Rivers of *Spain* are the *Tagus* or *Tajo*, the *Ebro*, the *Guadalquivir*, the *Guadiana*, and the *Douro*.

COMMODITIES.] The principal are Wine, Oil, Fruits of various Sorts, Wool, Lamb skins, Honey, Soap, Cork, Anchovies, *&c.*

RARITIES.] In the City of *Granada* is a large sumptuous Palace of the *Moorish* Kings, the Walls whereof

are

are lin'd with Jaſper and Porphyry. —In *Tarragona* are to be ſeen the Ruins of an ancient *Circus*; in *Old Caſtile* are the Remains of an Aqueduct built by the Emperor *Trajan*; and at *Toledo* ſome Part of a *Roman* Theatre is yet ſtanding.

CHARACTER.]. The *Spaniards* are grave in Diſcourſe, majeſtic in their Deportment, patient in Adverſity, faithful to their Monarch, temperate in Eating and Drinking, delicate in Point of Honour, jealous, laſcivious, revengeful, and Tyrants over a vanquiſh'd Enemy. They are much addicted to Lazineſs and Pride, and look upon Huſbandry and mechanical Arts with the greateſt Contempt. As to their Perſons, they are generally tall and well-proportion'd, of a ſwarthy Complexion, with black Hair and ſparkling Eyes.—The *Spaniſh* Tongue is derived from the *Latin*, but is in-

 termixed

termixed with ſome *Gothic* and *Moor-iſh* Words.

GOVERNMENT.] *Spain* is govern'd by a King, who is an abſolute Monarch. The Crown is hereditary, and deſcends to Females.

RELIGION.] The *Roman Catholic* is the eſtabliſh'd Religion of *Spain*; nor is any other Denomination of *Chriſtians* tolerated. People of a different Perſuaſion muſt behave very cautiouſly; and keep their Sentiments within their own Breaſts, or they run a great Hazard of being deliver'd over to the *Inquiſition*, a Tribunal whoſe ſevere and mercileſs Treatment of ſuch as they call Heretics is well known to the World.

PORTUGAL.

Q. How is *Portugal* bounded, and what is its Extent?

A. It

A. It is bounded by the *Atlantic* Ocean on the South and West, by *Gallicia* on the North, and by other *Spanish* Provinces on the East. Its Length is about 300 Miles, and its Breadth about 120.

Q. How is it divided?

A. Into six Provinces, *viz. Estremadura*, *Beira*, *Entre Minho e Douro*, *Tra los Montes*, *Alantejo*, and *Algarva*.

Q. Which are the chief Towns in these Provinces?

A. 1. In *Estremadura* is LISBON, the Capital of the Kingdom, a City of great Trade and Riches, with an excellent Harbour; also *St. Ubes*, or *Setuval*, a good Port, much frequented by the *Dutch* for Salt. 2. The Capital of *Beira* is *Coimbra*. 3. In the Province call'd *Entre Minho e Douro*, from its lying between those two Rivers; is *Braga*, a large and populous City;

alſo *Porto* (frequently call'd *Oporto*) a Place of great Trade, eſpecially in Wines. 4. The chief City of *Tra los Montes* (*i. e.* beyond the Mountains) is *Braganza*, from whoſe Dukes the preſent King of *Portugal* is deſcended. Its other Towns of Note are *Miranda* and *Villa Real*. 5. The chief Places in *Alantejo* are *Evora*, (its Capital) *Beja*, *Portalegre*, and *Elvas*, which is well fortified. 6. In *Algarva* (which has the Title of a Kingdom) the chief Towns are *Tavira*, *Faro*, and *Lagos*.

Q. What do you ſay of the Air, Soil, *&c.* of *Portugal?*

AIR.] The Air of *Portugal* is pure and wholſome, the Heat being moderated by frequent Weſterly Winds and cool Breezes from the Sea.

SOIL.] The Soil of *Portugal* neither produces much Paſturage, nor Corn ſufficient for the Uſe of its Inhabitants,

habitants, great Part of the Country being emcumber'd with barren Mountains; but they have Plenty of excellent Wines and Fruits. — The chief Rivers of *Portugal* are the *Tagus*, the *Douro*, and the *Guadiana*.

COMMODITIES.] These are Wine, Oil, Salt, Oranges, Lemons, Pomegranates, Almonds, and other Fruits.

RARITIES.] Pieces of Ships are often found in a Lake on the Top of a Hill call'd *Stella*, more than twelve Leagues distant from the Sea.—Another Lake is remarkable for making a rumbling Noise before a Storm, so loud as to be heard at the Distance of twelve or fifteen Miles.

CHARACTER.] The *Portuguese* were formerly a valiant People, and noted for their Skill in Navigation and their Discoveries of several unknown Parts of the World. They still apply themselves to Commerce, and

and are ſaid to be covetous, treacherous; and very crafty in their Dealings. The Nobility and Gentry are magnificent and hoſpitable, but the Rabble are much addicted to Thieving. In Pride, Cruelty, and many other Reſpects, they very much reſemble the *Spaniards*.—Their Language is a Compound of *French* and *Spaniſh*, eſpecially the latter.

GOVERNMENT.] *Portugal*, after many ſurprizing Turns of Fortune, was ſeized upon by *Philip* II. of *Spain* in the Year 1580, and continued a *Spaniſh* Province till 1640, at which Time it recover'd its Independency; and has ever ſince been govern'd by its own King, who is abſolute, and his Crown hereditary.

RELIGION.] *Popery* is the eſtabliſh'd Religion of *Portugal*; and though there are many *Jews* in the

King-

Kingdom; they are very reserv'd, for fear of the Inquisition.

SECT. IX.

Of ITALY.

Q. HOW is *Italy* bounded, and what is its Extent?

A. It is bounded Northwards by the *Alps*, which separate it from *France* and *Germany*; on the East by the *Adriatic* Sea, or Gulph of *Venice*; and on the West and South by the *Mediterranean*. Its greatest Length from North-East to South-West is about 800 Miles; but its Breadth is very unequal, being above 300 Miles in the Northern Part, in other Places about 100, and in some not above 80.

Q. How is it divided, and which are its chief Cities?

A. It

A. It may be divided into three general Parts, *viz.* the *Upper*, *Middle*, and *Lower*; of which in Order.

I. *The* UPPER PART *contains*

1. The Duchy of *Savoy*, belonging to the King of *Sardinia*, the Capital whereof is *Chambery*. 2. The Principality of *Piedmont*, belonging to the ſame King, whoſe Capital is TURIN, his uſual Reſidence, and one of the moſt beautiful Cities in *Europe*, with a ſtrong Citadel. There are ſeveral other Places of Strength in this Principality, particularly *Coni* and *Verceil*. 3. The Duchy of *Montferrat*, belonging chiefly to his *Sardinian* Majeſty, the Capital of which is *Caſal*. 4. The Duchy of *Milan*, (ſubject to the Emperor) whoſe Capital of the ſame Name is a large, rich, and populous City. Its other Towns of Note are *Como*, *Cremona*, *Pavia*, *Tortona*, *Bobbio*,

Bobbio, &c. 5. The Duchy of *Mantua* (likewiſe under the Emperor) takes its Name from its Capital, which is ſtrong both by Art and Nature, being well fortified and ſituated in the Middle of a Lake or Moraſs. 6. The Duchies of *Parma* and *Placentia*, (belonging to the Emperor) ſo denominated from their chief Cities. 7. The Duchy of *Modena*, (under its own Duke) ſo call'd from its Capital. Its other noted Places are *Reggio* and *Mirandola*. 8. The Republic of *Venice*, whoſe Capital of the ſame Name is built on 72 Iſlands in the *Adriatic* Sea or Gulph of *Venice*, four or five Miles from the Continent. It is a City of great Trade, Riches, and Magnificence, and by its Situation is almoſt impregnable. This Republick has ſeveral fine Cities on the *Terra Firma*, as *Padua*, *Verona*, *Bergamo*, *Breſcia*, *Vicenza*, &c. and *Cabo d'Iſtria*, the Capital

Capital of *Istria*, on the Eastern Coast of the *Adriatic*. 9. The Republick of *Genoa*, which is the Name of its Capital, a well-built, rich, trading City and Seaport. Its other Towns of Note upon the Sea-Coast are *Spezza*, *Savona*, *Final*, *Ventimiglia*, *Monaco*, &c.

II. *The* MIDDLE PART *comprehends*,

1. The great Duchy of *Tuscany*, (which has its own Duke, lately elected Emperor of *Germany*) the Capital whereof is *Florence*, a large, magnificent, and pleasant City. Its other Cities of Note are *Pisa*, *Sienna*, and *Leghorn*, which last is a noted Seaport of very great Trade. To these add *Piombino*, *Orbitello*, and some other Places possess'd by the *Spaniards*. 2. The *Ecclesiastical State*, or *Dominions of the Pope*, the Capital whereof (and in some Sense of all *Italy*) is

ROME,

ROME, the Pope's usual Residence, an ancient, large, and beautiful City, once Mistress of the World. The other principal Cities of the Pope's Territories are *Ferrara*, *Bologna*, *Ravenna*, *Rimini*, *Urbino*, *Ancona*, (a good Port on the Gulph of *Venice*) *Orvieto*, *Perouse* or *Perugia*, *Spoleto*, *Viterbo*, *Castro*, and *Civitá Vecchia*; which last is a considerable Port on the *Mediterranean*. Nor should we omit *Loretto*, a little strong City in the District of *Ancona*, famous for the Resort of Pilgrims to pay their Devotions to the Blessed Virgin, whose House they pretend is there to be seen, having been brought thither from *Nazareth* by Angels. 3. The Republick of *Lucca*, which has no Town of Note but *Lucca* its Capital. 4. The little Republick of *San-Marino*, whose whole Territory is but one Mountain about three Miles long, on the

the Top of which ſtands *San-Marino* its chief Town, and ten or twelve Villages in other Parts of the Mountain.

III. *The* LOWER PART *contains*

The Kingdom of *Naples*, which is divided into four principal Provinces, *viz.* 1. *Abruzzo*, the chief Places whereof are *Aquila*, *Chieti*, and *Moliſa*. 2. *Terra di Lavoro*, wherein is NAPLES, the Capital of the Kingdom, a beautiful, populous, and trading City, with an excellent Harbour. Its other Towns of Note are *Capua* and *Gaeta*, the latter a Seaport, and both Places of Strength; to which add *Salerno* and *Benevento*, the chief Cities of the *Principate*. 3. *Apulia*, wherein is *Manfredonia*, *Bari*, *Otranto*, *Tarento*, and *Gallipoli*, all Seaports. 4. *Calabria*, divided into the *Hither* and *Further*, whoſe chief Cities are *Co-*

zenza and *Regio*; and *Cirenza*, the Capital of the *Basilicate*.

Q. Of what Nature is the Air, Soil, &c. of *Italy?*

AIR.] The Air of *Italy* in general is pure and healthful, except in some Parts of the Pope's Dominions, where it is very unwholesome in the Midst of Summer. The Heats are often troublesome in the Kingdom of *Naples*; and on the North Side of the *Apennine* Mountains it is sometimes exceeding cold.

SOIL.] The Soil of *Italy* is generally very fertile, producing Plenty of Corn, Fruits, and Herbage; and many Parts of the Country are so delightful, the Woods and Vallies wearing almost a perpetual Verdure, that it is frequently call'd the *Garden of Europe*. It is well water'd with Rivers, the chief whereof are the *Po* and the *Adige*, which flow from the

Alps into the Gulph of *Venice*; and the *Tyber* and the *Arno*, which have their Source in the *Apennine* Mountains, and empty themſelves into the *Mediterranean*.

COMMODITIES.] The principal Commodities of *Italy* are Wine, Oil, Olives, Rice, Raw and Wrought Silks, Velvets, Soap, Glaſs, Paper, Marble, *&c.*

RARITIES.] To enumerate all the Rarities of *Italy* would be an endleſs Taſk. It abounds with curious Monuments of Antiquity, ſuch as the Remains of Amphitheatres, Triumphal Arches, Columns, Temples, Baths, Aqueducts, Bridges, Cauſeways, and other ſurprizing Works of the ancient *Romans*. In the Neighbourhood of *Puzzuoli*, on the Coaſt of *Naples*, a great many *Roman* Antiquities are ſtill to be ſeen, particularly the Tomb of the famous Poet *Virgil*, near the Entrance

trance of the Grotto of *Pauſilipo*, which is a ſubterraneous Road cut quite through a Mountain. As to fine Pieces of Painting, Statuary, and Architecture, they are to be met with in every Part of *Italy*. Of the Wonders of Nature we ſhall only mention that terrible Vulcano *Veſuvius*, a Mountain about ſeven Miles from *Naples*, which frequently throws out great Quantities of Flame, Smoke and ſulphurous Matter.

CHARACTER.] The *Italians* have a good Genius for Arts and Sciences, are civil to Strangers, and very good Oeconomiſts. They are of an amorous Diſpoſition, jealous and revengeful, and Maſters of the Art of Diſſimulation.—Their Language is derived from the *Latin*.

GOVERNMENT.] There are ſo many different Sovereignties in *Italy*, that a particular Account of them all would

exceed the Limits of our Undertaking. What Parts are ſubject to the King of *Sardinia*, and what to the Grand Duke of *Tuſcany*, (now Emperor) has been already mention'd. The Pope (or Biſhop of *Rome)* is Sovereign of the *Eccleſiaſtical State*, or *Land of the Church*. Don *Carlos*, eldeſt Infant of *Spain*, has been King of *Naples* and *Sicily* ever ſince the Year 1736. *Venice* and *Naples* are Commonwealths, govern'd by their Senates and a chief Magiſtrate call'd *Doge* or *Duke*. The Republicks of *Lucca* and *S. Marino* are alſo free States, govern'd by their own Magiſtrates.

RELIGION.] The *Italians* in general are *Roman-Catholics*, but the *Jews* are tolerated in the publick Exerciſe of their Religion at *Rome*, which is an Indulgence denied to Proteſtants. The *Inquiſition* is alſo eſtabliſh'd in *Italy*, but

but ſeems not ſo rigorous as that in *Spain* and *Portugal*.

SECT. X.

Of TURKY *in* EUROPE.

Q. HOW is *European Turky* bounded, and what is its Extent?

A. It is bounded by *Poland*, *Germany*, the Gulf of *Venice*, the *Archipelago*, and the *Euxine*. Its Length (excluſive of *Hungary* and *Little Tartary*) is about 650 Miles, and its Breadth much the ſame.

Q. How is it divided?

A. Into two general Parts, *viz.* *Northern* and *Southern*, with reſpect to its Situation on this or that Side of the *Danube*.

I. *The* NORTHERN *Part contains,*

1. *Hungary*, (now ſubject to its own Queen, the Empreſs of *Germany*) the chief Cities whereof are *Preſburg* and *Buda*; to which add *Temeſwaer*, *Great Waradin*, *Raab*, and ſeveral other ſtrong Fortifications. 2. *Tranſylvania*, (govern'd by its own Prince, but tributary to the Emperor,) the Capital of which is *Hermanſtadt*, or *Zeben*, a pretty large City, and well fortified. 3. *Walachia*, (whoſe Prince, or *Hoſpodar*, is a Vaſſal to the Grand Signior) the Capital whereof is *Targoviſco*, though the Prince uſually reſides at *Bucharest*. 4. *Moldavia*, (which alſo has its own Prince, but tributary to the *Turks*) the chief Towns whereof are *Jaſſi* and *Soczowa*; and *Choczim*, a ſtrong Place on the Frontiers of *Poland*. 5. *Beſſarabia*, the chief Town whereof is *Bender*, the Reſi-

Residence of a *Turkish* Basha, whither *Charles* XII. of *Sweden* retir'd after the Battle of *Pultowa* in 1709, and remain'd there several Years. It has scarce any other Towns of Note, except *Bielgorod* and *Kilia Nova*, which are strong Places. Part of this Province is inhabited by the *Budziack* or *Bujak Tartars*, whose Prince resides at *Bielgorod*. 6. *Little* or *European Tartary*, which being inhabited by a roving People has few Towns of any Account except upon the Sea-coast: The principal are *Asoph* and *Oczakow*, both strong Places. But that Part of the Country call'd the *Crimea* or *Crim Tartary*, which is a Peninsula join'd to *Little Tartary* by a small Neck of Land, has many considerable Towns and Cities. *Bacciasaray* is the Capital and Residence of the *Cham* or Sovereign of the *Tartars*, who is tributary to the *Turks*: The chief of the

reſt are *Precop* or *Perecop*, which ſtands on the *Iſthmus* and is well fortified; and *Caffa*, a Town of great Trade, with a good Harbour.

II. *The* SOUTHERN *Part contains*,

1. *Romania*, in which is CONSTANTINOPLE, a large, rich, and populous City, the uſual Reſidence of the Grand Signior, and Capital of the whole *Turkiſh* Empire. It ſtands at the Entrance of the *Thracian Boſphorus*, and has an excellent Harbour. The other Cities of Note in this Province are *Adrianople*, *Trajanople*, and *Gallipoli*. 2. *Bulgaria*, the Capital whereof is *Sophia*. 3. *Servia*, the chief Town *Belgrade*, a very ſtrong Fortreſs on the *Danube*, but now diſmantled. 4 *Boſnia*, the Capital of which is *Boſnay Saray*. 5. *Sclavonia*, (now ſubject to the Emperor) whoſe chief Towns are *Poſſega*, *Eſſeck*, and

Pe-

Peterwaradin. 6. *Croatia,* (mostly under the Emperor) the chief Towns whereof are *Carlstadt*, *Wibitz*, and *Segna.* 7. *Dalmatia*, wherein is *Zara* and *Spalatro* under the *Venetians*; and *Ragusa*, the Capital of a small Republick, tributary to the *Venetians* and *Turks.* 8. *Greece*, which comprehends *Albania*, *Epirus*, *Macedonia*, *Thessalia*, *Achaia*, and the *Morea.* The chief Towns in the first of these Provinces are *Durazzo* and *Scutari*; in the second, *Larta* and *Chimera*; in the third, *Salonichi*, a large trading City and Seaport, and *Contessa*; in the fourth, *Larissa* and *Janna*; in the fifth, *Athens*, (once the Capital of a famous Republick) *Livadia*, and *Lepanto*; and in the sixth, *Misitra*, *Napoli di Romania* and *di Malvasia*, *Navarin*, *Coron*, and *Patras.*

Q. What is the Air, Soil, &c. of *European Turky?*

AIR.]

AIR.] The Air of *Romania* is generally wholſome, but that of *Hungary* and *Little Tartary* is reckon'd otherwiſe. *Greece* for the moſt Part enjoys a pure, temperate, and healthful Air.

SOIL.] *Romania*, *Greece*, and *Hungary* abound with good Corn, Fruits, and Paſturage. *Bulgaria*, *Beſſarabia*, and *Little Tartary* are much encumber'd with barren Mountains. The *Danube* is the chief River of *European Turky*.

COMMODITIES.] Theſe are chiefly Raw-Silks, Oil, Leather, Cake Soap, Honey, Wax, and various Fruits and Drugs.

RARITIES.] In moſt Parts of *Greece* are to be ſeen the Ruins of Heathen Temples, and other Monuments of Antiquity. At *Athens* eſpecially there are many Curioſities of this Kind, one of which is the Temple of *Mi-*

Minerva, almoſt entire, reckon'd the moſt beautiful Piece of Building in the World. At *Conſtantinople* we alſo find ſeveral ancient Columns, and other Rarities of that Nature.—At *Spalatro* in *Dalmatia* is a Temple of *Jupiter* ſtill entire, and the Ruins of *Dioclesian*'s Palace.

CHARACTER.] The *Turks* are generally honeſt in their Dealings, but the *Greeks* are ſaid to be otherwiſe. They are frugal, temperate, and very charitable. The *Hungarians*, *Croats*, *Sclavonians*, &c. are excellent Soldiers: Though many of the *Tartars* live by plundering their Neighbours, they are reputed juſt in their Dealings with one another.—The Language of the *Turks* is derived from the *Sclavonian*, and that of the *Greek* Chriſtians is a Dialect of the ancient *Greek*. The *Hungarians* have a Language of their own, but mix'd with ſome *Sclavonic* Words.

GOVERN-

GOVERNMENT.] The *Turkish* Emperor (whom we usually call the *Grand Signior*) has a despotic Power over the Lives and Fortunes of his Subjects, but this he exercises chiefly towards his Ministers and Officers of State.

RELIGION.] The establish'd Religion of *Turky* is that of *Mahomet*, whom the *Turks* believe to be a greater Prophet than *Jesus Christ*. They believe in One God, but deny the Trinity. They use Circumcision, and set *Friday* apart for a Day of publick Worship. *Jews* and *Christians* are tolerated in the *Turkish* Dominions, on paying certain Imposts to the Grand Signior. The *Tartars* are some *Christians*, some *Mahometans*, and others *Pagans*.

SECT.

SECT. XI.

Of the EUROPEAN ISLANDS; *and first of* GREAT-BRITAIN *and* IRELAND.

Q. WHICH are the general Parts of *Great-Britain?*

A. It is divided into *North* and *South Britain*, the first containing *Scotland*, the latter *England* with the Principality of *Wales*.

I. *Of* ENGLAND.

Q. How is *England* bounded, and what is its Extent?

A. It is bounded on the North by *Scotland*, but on all other Parts by the Sea. Its Length is about 350 Miles, and its greatest Breadth about 250.

Q. How is *England* divided, and which are the chief Towns?

A. It

A. It is divided into forty Counties or Shires, which with their chief Towns, are as follows:

Counties.	Chief Towns.
Middlesex,	LONDON.
Essex,	*Colchester.*
Kent,	*Canterbury.*
Surry,	*Kingston.*
Sussex,	*Chichester.*
Suffolk,	*Ipswich.*
Norfolk,	*Norwich.*
Cambridgeshire,	*Cambridge.*
Huntingtonshire,	*Huntington.*
Northamptonshire,	*Northampton.*
Leicestershire,	*Leicester.*
Rutlandshire,	*Okeham.*
Lincolnshire,	*Lincoln.*
Buckinghamshire,	*Buckingham.*
Bedfordshire,	*Bedford.*
Hertfordshire,	*Hertford.*
Nottinghamshire,	*Nottingham.*
Derbyshire.	*Derby.*

Coun-

Counties.	Chief Towns.
Warwickſhire,	*Warwick.*
Worceſterſhire,	*Worceſter.*
Staffordſhire,	*Stafford.*
Shropſhire,	*Shrewſbury.*
Cheſhire,	*Cheſter.*
Herefordſhire,	*Hereford.*
Gloceſterſhire,	*Gloceſter.*
Monmouthſhire,	*Monmouth.*
Oxfordſhire,	*Oxford.*
Berkſhire,	*Reading.*
Hampſhire,	*Wincheſter.*
Wiltſhire,	*Saliſbury.*
Somerſetſhire,	*Briſtol.*
Dorſetſhire,	*Dorcheſter.*
Devonſhire,	*Exeter.*
Cornwal,	*Launceſton.*
Yorkſhire,	*York.*
Durham,	*Durham.*
Lancaſter,	*Lancaſter.*
Weſtmoreland,	*Appleby.*
Cumberland,	*Carliſle.*
Northumberland.	*Newcaſtle.*

Q. Into what Counties is WALES divided?

A. Into twelve, namely the

Counties of	Chief Towns.
Carmarthen,	*Carmarthen.*
Denbigh,	*Denbigh.*
Flint,	*St. Asaph.*
Montgomery,	*Montgomery.*
Anglesey Isle,	*Beaumaris.*
Carnarvan,	*Carnarvan.*
Pembroke,	*Pembroke.*
Radnor,	*Radnor.*
Brecknock,	*Brecknock.*
Cardigan,	*Cardigan.*
Glamorgan,	*Cardiff.*
Merioneth,	*Harlech.*

Besides these already mention'd, there are many other flourishing Towns and Cities, but the chief of all is LONDON, the Capital of the Kingdom, one of the largest and richest Cities

Cities in the World, and of the most extensive Commerce; next to which are *York* and *Bristol*, the former remarkable for its ancient Cathedral, the latter a Place of great Trade and Riches. To these add the two famous Universities, *Oxford* and *Cambridge*.

II. *Of* SCOTLAND.

Q. What is the Extent and Boundaries of *Scotland?*

A. It is about 280 Miles long, and 160 broad, but very narrow in some Parts. On the South it has *England*, but on every other Side is bounded by the Sea.

Q. How is it divided?

A. The Northern Part of *Scotland* is call'd the *High-Lands*, and the Southern the *Low-Lands*; which are divided into the following Counties. 1. The Southern Part contains *Tiviot-*

dale, *Tweedale*, *March*, *Lauderdale*, *Liddesdale*, *Eskedale*, *Annandale*, *Niddesdale*, *Galloway*, *Carrick*, *Kyle*, *Cunningham*, *Arran*, *Clydesdale*, *Lenox*, *Stirling*, *Fife*, *Strathern*, *Menteith*, *Argyle*, *Cantire*, and *Lorne*. 2. The Northern Part contains *Lochabar*, *Broadalbain*, *Perth*, *Athol*, *Angus*, *Merns*, *Marr*, *Buchan*, *Murray*, *Ross*, *Sutherland*, *Caithness*, and *Strathnavern*.—These Counties are again subdivided into Sheriffdoms, Stewarties, and Bailiwicks, too many to be here enumerated.

Q. Which are the chief Towns in *Scotland?*

A. In the Southern Part is EDINBURGH, the Capital of the Kingdom, which has a strong Castle at the upper End of a fine Street about a Mile in Length, the Houses whereof are built of hewn Stone, and are reckon'd the highest in *Europe*. For Trade and

good

good Buildings *Glasgow* comes next to *Edinburgh*, and is noted for its University and pleasant Situation. To these may be added *St. Andrew's*, (an University) and *Leith*, which is properly the Port to *Edinburgh*.—In the Northern Part the Towns of most Note are *Aberdeen*, (an University) *Montross*, *Dundee*, *Perth*, *Inverness*, &c.

III. *Of* Ireland.

Q. What is the Situation and Extent of *Ireland?*

A. It lies West of *England*, from which it is separated by what is call'd the *Irish Sea*, or *St. George's Channel*. Its Length is about 270 Miles, and its Breadth about 150.

Q. How is it divided?

A. Into four Provinces, *viz. Leinster*, *Ulster*, *Connaught*, and *Munster*;

and these are subdivided into thirty-one Counties.

Q. How many Counties does each Province contain?

A. 1. *Leinster* contains the Counties of *Dublin*, *Louth*, *Wicklow*, *Wexford*, *Longford*, *Meath*, *King's County*, *Queen's County*, *Kilkenny*, *Kildare*, and *Caterlagh*. 2. In *Ulster* are those of *Londonderry*, *Down*, *Armagh*, *Monaghan*, *Cavan*, *Antrim*, *Tyrone*, *Fermanagh*, and *Dunnagal*. 3. In *Connaught* are those of *Galloway*, *Letrim*, *Roscommon*, *Mayo*, and *Slego*. 4. *Munster* contains those of *Limerick*, *Tipperary*, *Waterford*, *Clare*, *Cork*, and *Kerry*.

Q. Which are the Places of most Note in *Ireland?*

A. In *Leinster* is DUBLIN, the Capital of the Kingdom, a large trading City and Seaport. Its other Towns of Note are *Drogheda*, *Wexford*, *Kildare*, *Kilkenny*, *Caterlagh*, &c.—In *Ulster*

ſter are *Londonderry*, *Armagh*, and ſeveral other conſiderable Places.—In *Connaught* are *Galloway*, *Athlone*, *Tuam*, &c.—In *Munſter* are *Limerick*, a ſtrong and trading City on the River *Shannon*; alſo *Cork*, *Kinſale*, *Waterford*, and ſeveral other good Ports and Places of Trade.

IV. *Of the* Lesser British Islands.

Q. Which are the chief Iſles on the Coaſts of *Great-Britain* and *Ireland?*

A. The chief Iſles about *England* and *Wales* (beſides *Angleſey* already mention'd) are, 1. *Man*, which lies in the *Iriſh* Sea, and has long been an hereditary Royalty or Principality, belonging to the Earls of *Derby*, now deſcended by Marriage to the Duke of *Athol*. 2. *Wight*, which lies off the Coaſt of *Hampſhire*, whereof it is reckon'd a Part. 3. *Jerſey* and *Guern-*

ſey, which lie off the Coaſt of *Normandy*, but belong to the Crown of *England*.

On the North of *Scotland* are a great many Iſlands, ſome call'd the *Orkreys*, and others the Iſles of *Shetland*, about 26 whereof are inhabited, the largeſt whereof is *Mainland*. On the Weſtern Coaſt are ſtill a greater Number, uſually reckon'd about 300, call'd the *Hebrides* or *Weſtern Iſlands*, the chief whereof are *Lewis*, *Wyſt*, *Skie*, *Mul*, *Jura*, and *Ila*.

On the Weſt and South-Weſt of *Ireland* there are ſeveral ſmall Iſlands, but none of them worth mentioning here.

Q. What Account do you give of the Air, Soil, *&c.* of *Great Britain* and *Ireland?*

AIR.] The Air of *England* is generally good and temperate, neither ſubject

ſubject to exceſſive Cold nor Heat; but the Weather is almoſt continually changing, and we ſeldom enjoy a bright ſerene Sky for Months together, as they do in ſeveral Parts of the Continent. In *Scotland* the Air is colder, but very pure and wholſome. The Air of *Ireland* is much like that of *England*, but rather groſſer, on account of the Vapours ariſing from its Lakes and Marſhes.

SOIL.] The Soil of *England* is ſo fertile, and produces ſuch Plenty of Corn, that it is frequently call'd the *Granary of the Weſtern World.* Some Parts of *England*, eſpecially the Northern, are encumber'd with high Mountains, and ſo is *Wales*; but the Face of the Country in general is a beautiful Variety of gentle Hills, Vales, Woods, and Plains. It is well water'd with Rivers, the chief whereof are the *Thames*, the *Severn*, the *Humber*,

and the *Medway*.——The Southern Part of *Scotland* is indifferently fruitful, but the Northern is mountainous and barren. Its principal Rivers are the *Tay* and the *Spey*.—The Soil of *Ireland* is fertile, and fit either for Pasturage or Tillage, especially the former; but it is full of Lakes, Woods, and useless Bogs. The chief Rivers are the *Shannon*, the *Barrow*, the *Sure*, and the *Boyne*.

COMMODITIES.] The chief Commodities of *England* are Corn, Wool, Cloth, Stuffs, Tin, Copper, Lead, Iron, Timber, Coals, Cattle, Hides, Tallow, Butter, Cheese, Beer, *&c.* —Of *Scotland*, Fish, Hemp, Flax, Linen, coarse Cloth, Timber, Coals, Tin, Lead, and other Metals.—Of *Ireland*, Hides, Tallow, Beef, Butter, Cheese, Honey, Wax, Salt, Linen, Pipe-Staves, *&c.*

RARITIES.]

RARITIES.] In *England* are to be ſeen the Remains of ſeveral *Roman* Military Ways; and alſo of the famous Wall running through *Cumberland* and *Northumberland*, built in the Time of the Emperors *Adrian* and *Severus*, to prevent the Incurſions of the *Scots* and *Picts*. Of the Wonders of Nature in this Kingdom, the vaſt Caves or Holes of the *Peake* in *Derbyſhire* are ſome of the greateſt.—In *Scotland* is a Lake that never freezes, another that has Fiſh without Fins, and ſeveral other natural Rarities, beſides many curious Remains of Antiquity.—In the County of *Antrim* in *Ireland* is a wonderful Cauſeway, ſuppoſed to be the Work of Nature, which runs from the Bottom of a Hill into the Sea, but how far is not known. It ſeems to conſiſt of many thouſand Pillars of different Shapes and Sizes, a Draught of which may be ſeen in the

the *Philosophical Transactions*. No venomous Creatures (it is said) will live in *Ireland*, which may be reckon'd one of its Curiosities.

CHARACTER.] The *English* in general are brave, being both good Soldiers and Seamen. They are great Lovers of Liberty and Learning, generous, sincere, hospitable, industrious, of a solid Judgment, of a ready Genius for mechanical Arts, and Improvers of whatever they undertake.—The *Welch* are a hardy and valiant People, being the Remains of the ancient *Britons*, whom the *Romans* could not conquer. They value themselves extravagantly upon their Pedigrees, and are universally inclined to a cholerick Temper.—The *Scots* are temperate and frugal, good Soldiers, zealous for their Religion and Liberty, and their Gentlemen as well-bred and learned as any in *Europe*.—The *Irish* are

are generally well-educated, couragious, and civil to Strangers; but they are haughty, impatient of Affront, and revengeful.—The *Iriſh* Language is peculiar to themſelves, but ſeems to be derived from the ancient *Britiſh*, which the *Welch* have preſerv'd pure to this Day. In the North and North-Weſt Parts of *Scotland* they ſpeak a Dialect of the *Iriſh*; in the other Parts a corrupted *Engliſh*. As to the *Engliſh* Tongue, it is a Mixture of *Saxon*, *Norman-French*, *Daniſh*, *German*, *Latin*, and ſeveral other Languages.

GOVERNMENT.] *England* is an hereditary Monarchy, and the King is ſupreme in all Cauſes, both Eccleſiaſtical and Civil; but he cannot enact Laws without the Concurrence of the Lords and Commons aſſembled in Parliament. In 1707 the Kingdoms of *England* and *Scotland* were united into one Kingdom under the Name of *Great-*

Great-Britain; at which Union it was agreed, that ſixteen Peers of *Scotland* (to be elected by the Peers of that Kingdom) ſhould ſit and vote in the *Britiſh* Houſe of Lords, and forty-five Repreſentatives in the Houſe of Commons. By this Addition of 45, the whole Number of Members which now compoſe the Houſe of Commons of *Great-Britain* is 558. Ever ſince the Time of *Henry* the Second, *Ireland* has been under the Crown of *England*, and is govern'd by a Vice-roy, commonly call'd *Lord Lieutenant* or *Lord Deputy* of *Ireland*. This Country has its own Parliament, but the Laws they make muſt paſs the Great Seal of *England*.

RELIGION.] The *Engliſh* are for the moſt Part *Proteſtants*, of ſeveral Denominations; but thoſe of the eſtabliſh'd Church are moſt numerous. The chief Sects of Diſſenters from the

the Church of *England* are the *Presbyterians*, *Independents*, *Baptists*, and *Quakers*. The *Papists* are not tolerated — The *Presbyterian* is the establish'd Religion in *Scotland*, but the Toleration is the same as in *England*. — Though the Reform'd Religion, according to the Church of *England*, has been establish'd and now generally prevails in those Parts of *Ireland* where the *English* have settled, yet great Numbers of the Natives are still *Papists*.

SECT. XII.

Of the other EUROPEAN ISLANDS.

Q. WHAT other *European* Islands are most remarkable?

A. 1. The *Scandinavian* Islands, or those belonging to *Sweden*, *Denmark*, and *Norway*, the chief of which have been

been already mention'd. To these add the *Ferro* Islands, (about twelve in Number) and *Iceland*, a large Island in the North Sea, subject to the Crown of *Denmark*, and govern'd by a *Danish* Viceroy. The Country is very barren and mountainous. Its chief Towns are *Skalholt* and *Hola*.

2. The *Azores*, which lie in the *Atlantic* Ocean, between the Coast of *Spain* and *America*. They are nine in Number, namely, *Tercera*, *Gratiosa*, *Pico*, *Fayal*, *Flores*, *Corvo*, *St. George*, *St. Michael*, and *St. Mary*. They belong to the *Portugueze*.

3. The *Mediterranean* Islands, *viz.* *Yvica*, *Majorca* and *Minorca*, belonging to *Spain*; in the last whereof is *Port-Mahon*, a strong Town possess'd by the *English*. *Sardinia* is a large Island, subject to the Duke of *Savoy*, who is King of *Sardinia*: Its Capital is *Cagliari*. *Corsica*, whose chief

Town

Town is *Bastia*, belongs to the *Genoese*. The Island of *Sicily*, subject to the King of *Naples*, is very fertile and its Air wholesome: Its chief Cities are *Palermo* and *Messina*. *Candia* is a large Island with a Capital of the same Name, belonging to the *Turks*, who are also possess'd of most of the Islands in the *Archipelago*, which are too numerous to be specified and described in this little Treatise. *Cephalonia*, *Corfu*, and *Zant*, (which last is famous for its Currants) are some of the most noted Islands belonging to the *Venetians*, the chief City of each bearing the same Name. To these we may add *Malta*, belonging to a famous Order of Knights; though some reckon this amongst the *African* Islands.

CHAP.

CHAP. II.

Of ASIA *in general.*

Q. HOW is *Asia* bounded, and what is its Extent?

A. It is bounded on the North by the *Frozen Ocean*; on the East by the *Eastern Ocean*; on the South by the *Indian Sea*; and on the West by *Europe*, the *Mediterranean*, the *Red Sea*, and the Isthmus of *Suez*, by which it is join'd to *Africa*. It is about 4800 Miles in Length, and 4300 in Breadth.

Q. How is *Asia* divided?

A. Into six general Parts, *viz.* 1. The *Turkish* Dominions. 2. The *Persian* Empire. 3. *India*. 4. *Great Tartary*. 5. *China*. 6. The *Asiatic* Islands.—Of which in Order.

SECT.

SECT. I.

Of TURKY *in* ASIA.

Q. HOW are the *Turkish* Dominions in *Asia* bounded, and how large are they?

A. They are bounded on the North by *Tartary* and the *Black Sea*, on the South by the *Arabian Sea*, on the East by *Persia* and the *Persian Gulf*, and on the West by the *Red Sea* and the *Mediterranean*. Their greatest Length is about 1100 Miles, and their Breadth 1700.

Q. How are they divided?

A. Into six great Parts, *viz.* *Natolia*, *Turcomania*, *Georgia*, *Syria*, *Diarbekr*, and *Arabia*; and these into other Sub-divisions.

Q. Which are the chief Towns in these Countries?

A. 1. The Capital of *Natolia* (which comprehends *Amasia*, *Caramania*, and *Aladulia*) is *Kutayeh*, where the *Turkish* Governor resides. Its other chief Cities are *Bursa*, (the Seat of the *Turkish* Emperors before the taking of *Constantinople*) *Amasia*, *Cogni*, *Marash*, and *Siwas*. In this Country were the Seven Churches of *Asia* mentioned in Scripture, *viz.* *Pergamus*, *Laodicea*, *Philadelphia*, *Thyatira*, *Sardis*, *Smyrna*, and *Ephesus*; but these Places are now mostly in Ruins, except *Smyrna*, which is a populous flourishing City, with an excellent Harbour, and famous for the great Trade carried on there by the *Europeans*, especially the *English*. 2. The Capital of *Turcomania* (which includes *Curdistan*) is *Erzerum*, a large trading City, being a great Thoroughfare between *Turky* and *Persia*. In this Province is Mount *Ararat*, on which *Noah*'s Ark rested after the Flood.

Flood. 3. *Georgia* (comprehending *Imiretti*, *Guriel*, *Mingrelia*, &c.) has few Cities of Note except *Teflis* its Capital. 4. The chief Towns of *Syria* (including *Phœnicia* and the *Holy Land)* are *Aleppo*, a City of great Trade, whose Port is *Scanderoon* or *Alexandretta*; *Damascus*, a beautiful and populous City; and *Jerusalem*, anciently the *Jewish* Metropolis, and one of the most famous Cities in the World, but now inconsiderable, except for the Resort of Christian Pilgrims. The most noted Seaports on this Coast are *Tripoli*, *Sidon*, *Joppa*, and *Gaza*. 5. In the Province of *Diarbekr* there is a large City of the same Name, but *Mosul* is reckon'd the Capital, near which are the Ruins of *Nineveh*. In the District of *Irak* or *Yerack Arabi* is *Bagdad*, a large, strong, and populous City on the East Side of the *Tigris*; and *Bassora* near the *Per-*

sian Gulph, a Place of great Trade. 6. *Arabia* is divided into three Parts, the *Stony*, the *Desert*, and the *Happy*. In the *Stony Arabia* is *Mecca*, famous for being the Birth-place of *Mahomet*, and for the Temple to which vast Numbers of *Mahometans* repair every Year in Pilgrimage; also *Medina*, remarkable for *Mahomet*'s Tomb, on which account it is much resorted to by his Disciples. The *Desert Arabia* has few Towns of Note except *Ana* its Capital, a large City on the *Euphrates*. In the *Happy Arabia* are *Sanaa*, the largest City in the Country; *Zibit*, *Mocha*, and *Aden*, all trading Seaports near the Mouth of the *Arabic* Gulf; *Muscat* on the Gulf of *Ormus*, and *Elcatif* on the *Persian* Gulf, both Cities of great Trade.

Q. What Sort of Air, Soil, &c. do these Countries enjoy?

AIR

AIR and SOIL] In general they enjoy a pure and healthful Air, and a fruitful Soil; but many Parts lie uncultivated, especially in the *Holy Land*, and others are over-run with barren Mountains, Rocks, and sandy Deserts. This is the Case of *Arabia*, except some Parts of that which we call the *Happy*; and the Air of this Country in Summer is very hot and unwholsome.—The most noted Rivers of *Asiatic Turky* are the *Euphrates* and the *Tigris*.

COMMODITIES.] The *Turkish* Commodities are Raw Silks, Goats-Hair, Cottons, Wool, Cordovans of several Colours, Tapestries, Carpets, Oil, Wine, Figs, Raisins, Rhubarb, *&c.* *Arabia* produces abundance of Coffee; also Myrrh, Frankincense, Manna, Gums, Cassia, and several other valuable Drugs and Spices. Add

to these the Pearl-Fishery near *Elcatif*, in the *Persian* Gulf.

RARITIES.] The Ruins of famous Cities and Buildings to be seen throughout these Countries are almost innumerable; of which those of *Palmyra* in *Syria*, and of the Temple of *Diana* at *Ephesus* are very remarkable. At *Balbeck* in *Syria* there is an ancient Temple almost entire, a very beautiful Structure. Add to these the venerable Remains of Antiquity that are to be seen in and about *Jerusalem*, and in other Parts of the *Holy Land*, too many to be here enumerated.

CHARACTER.] We have already given the Character of the *Turks*. As to the *Arabians*, some of them rove about in Parties, and live by robbing and plundering; others are of a civil and honest Deportment. Physic and Astronomy are the favourite Studies of the better Sort. Their Language

is

is the *Arabesque*, or corrupt *Arabian*, which (with some Variation) is spoken over a great Part of the Eastern Countries.

GOVERNMENT] The Grand Signior is absolute Sovereign of the *Turkish* Empire, who appoints Bashaws or Beglerbegs to govern the several Provinces. In *Arabia* there are many Kings or Princes, some tributary to the *Turks*, and others independent.

RELIGION.] The Religion of *Mahomet* is establish'd throughout the *Turkish* Dominions and *Arabia*; but there are great Numbers of *Greeks*, *Armenians*, *Maronites*, and other Christians, (as well as *Jews*) in many Parts of the Empire.

SECT. II.

Of PERSIA.

Q. HOW is *Persia* bounded, and what is its Extent?

A. It has *India* on the East, *Asiatic Turky* on the West, the *Caspian* Sea and Part of *Tartary* on the North, and the Ocean and *Persian* Gulf on the South. It is about 1300 Miles in Length, and 1000 in Breadth.

Q. How is it divided?

A. Into twelve Provinces, *viz. Shirwan*, *Adirbeitzan*, *Kilan*, *Chorasan*, *Sablestan*, *Candahar*, *Irak Agemi*, *Chusistan*, *Fars*, *Kirman*, *Makran*, and *Segestan*; But Geographers differ very much in their Division of this Empire.

Q. Which are the chief Cities of these Provinces?

A. I.

A. 1. Thoſe of *Shirwan* are *Schamaki* and *Derbent*, both large Cities, and the latter eſpecially a Place of great Strength, now in the Hands of the *Ruſſians*. 2. In *Adirbeitzan* are *Tauris*, once the chief City of *Perſia*, and ſtill reckon'd the ſecond; and *Erivan*, a large, ſtrong, and trading City. 3. *Raſht* is the Capital of *Kilan*; in which Province we include *Maſanderan* or *Tabriſtan*, whoſe chief City is *Ferabat*. 4. The Capital of *Choraſan* is *Herat*; and *Aſterabat* is a fine City with a good Port on the *Caſpian* Sea. 5. *Sableſtan* has few Cities of Note, except *Boſt* its Capital. 6. The Capital of *Candahar* bears the ſame Name, a well fortified and trading City. 7. In *Irak Agemi* is ISPAHAN, a large populous City, the Capital of all *Perſia*, and a Place of great Trade; alſo *Hamadan*, *Caſbin*, and ſeveral other conſiderable Cities. 8. The Capital

pital of *Chusistan* is *Sus* or *Souster*. 9. That of *Fars* or *Pars* is *Schiras*, a large City; and on the Coast there are several good Ports. 10. The Capital of *Kirman* is of the same Name, noted for fine Wool, and its Manufactory of Cloth of Gold. On the Coast is *Bender-Abassi*, or *Gombron*, much frequented by Merchants. 11. *Makran* has few Cities of Note, except *Tiz* or *Guadel* on the Coast, which has a good Harbour. 12. *Segestan* has a Capital of the same Name, but few other considerable Cities, being full of Deserts.

Q. Of what Nature is the Air, &c. of *Persia?*

AIR and SOIL.] The North and East Parts of *Persia* are mountainous and cold; the Provinces to the South-East are sandy and desert; those on the South and West are very fertile, but the Air in the South is extremely hot

hot in Summer, and very unwholſome. There is ſcarce any Country that has more Mountains and fewer Rivers.

COMMODITIES.] Theſe are Raw and Wrought Silks, Carpets, Tiſſues, and other Manufactures of Gold and Silver, Leather, Camels-Hair, Goats-Wool, Seal-Skins, Alabaſter, Metals, Precious Stones, Fruits, and various Drugs.

RARITIES.] In the Province of *Fars* are to be ſeen the Ruins of the once magnificent City of *Perſepolis*, deſtroy'd by *Alexander* the Great; amongſt which are ſeveral Pillars yet ſtanding, of excellent Marble and Workmanſhip, ſuppoſed to have been Part of the Royal Palace.—About thirty Miles from *Gombron* is a moſt hideous Cave, call'd *Hell-Gate* from its frightful Appearance.

CHARACTER.] The *Perſians* are a brave, polite, and ingenious People, honeſt

honeſt in their Dealings, and civil to Strangers. Their Language is much intermix'd with *Arabic*, and in its Conſtruction is ſaid to have a great Affinity with the *Engliſh*.

GOVERNMENT.] *Perſia* is govern'd by an abſolute Monarch, call'd *Shah* or King, and frequently *Sophi*. The Crown is hereditary, but Females are excluded.

RELIGION.] The *Perſians* in general are *Mahometans*, but differ conſiderably from the *Turks*. There are many *Chriſtians* and *Jews* in *Perſia*; and a Sect who worſhip Fire, the Followers of *Zoroaſter*.

SECT. III.

Of INDIA, *or the* EAST-INDIES.

Q. HOW is *India* bounded, and what is its Extent?

A. It

A. It is bounded on the East by *China*, on the West by *Persia*; on the North by *Great Tartary*, and on the South by the *Indian* Sea. It is about 2300 Miles long, and 2000 broad.

Q. How is it divided?

A. Into three great Parts, *viz.* *Indostan* or the Empire of the *Great Mogul*, *India* on this Side the *Ganges*; and *India* beyond the *Ganges*.

Q. Which are the most remarkable Towns in these Countries?

A. The *Mogul's Empire* is divided into thirty-five Provinces or Kingdoms, the most noted whereof are *Delli* and *Agra* within Land, and *Guzurat* and *Bengal* on the Coast. The Cities of DELLI and AGRA, which give Name to the two first Provinces, are the chief of the whole Empire, and by Turns the Residence of the Great Mogul; though *Delli* is now generally reckon'd the Capital. They

are

are both large, rich, and populous Cities; and in each of them the Emperor has a very ſplendid Palace.—The Capital of *Guzurat* is *Amedabat*, a ſtrong and trading City; and ſo is *Cambaia:* But the moſt noted City on this Coaſt is *Surat*, a Place of very great Trade, where the *Engliſh* have a Factory.—In *Bengal* is *Daka*, a large City, the Reſidence of the Viceroy; and *Chatigan* or *Bengal*, a great trading City near the Mouth of the Eaſtern Branch of the *Ganges*; with many other conſiderable Places.

India on this Side the *Ganges* comprehends abundance of petty Kingdoms, and ſome large ones. The chief are, 1. *Viſapour*, with a Capital of the ſame Name. On the Coaſt are *Goa*, belonging to the *Portugueſe*, which is their Staple for *Eaſt-India* Goods; and *Bombay*, a little Iſland and Town belonging to the *Engliſh*. 2. *Mala-*

bar,

bar, (the chief City *Calicut*) on which Coaſt the *Engliſh*, *Dutch*, and *Portugueſe* have ſeveral Settlements. 3. *Madura*, with a Capital of the ſame Name. 4. *Biſnagar*, whoſe Capital of the ſame Name is a large and ſtrong City. On this Coaſt (including *Gingi*) are *Tranquebar* belonging to the *Danes*, *Negapatan* to the *Dutch*, *Pondicheri* to the *French*, Fort *St. David*'s and Fort *St. George* to the *Engliſh*, and ſeveral other *European* Settlements. 5. *Golconda*, the Capital whereof is *Bagnagar*, a large, rich, and populous City. In this Kingdom the *Engliſh*, *French*, and *Dutch* have Factories.

India beyond the *Ganges* is alſo divided into various Kingdoms, the chief of which are *Azem*, *Tipra*, *Ava*, *Pegu*, *Aracan*, *Siam*, *Malacca*, *Laos*, *Camboja* or *Cambodia*, *Chiampa*, *Cochin China*, and *Tonquin*. In theſe

King-

Kingdoms are a great Number of large populous Cities, of which we know little besides their Names. *Ava* and *Pegu*, and *Aracan*, are Cities of considerable Trade; and so is *Martaban*, a good Port on the Bay of *Bengal*. *Siam*, or *Odia*; is a vast City; and much frequented by Merchants: Its Port is *Bankok*. *Malacca*, on the Peninsula of that Name, is a strong Town belonging to the *Dutch*; and on the same Coast are *Pera*, *Queda*, *Ihor*, and other good Seaports. *Patana* is a noted Mart Town on the East Side of the Peninsula. *Camboja* is much frequented by the *Portuguese* and other Nations. *Leng* is reckon'd the Capital of *Laos*, and *Fayfo* of *Cochin-China*. *Tonquin* is full of Cities and good Ports, the Capital whereof is *Kecho*, on a large River about a hundred Miles from the Sea, where the *English* and *Dutch* have Factories.

Q What

Q. What Sort of Air, Soil, &c. have these Countries?

AIR and SOIL.] In the Northern Parts of *India* the Air is temperate, but very hot in the Southern. The Heats, however, are moderated by refreshing Breezes from the Sea, and the Rains that fall continually from the End of *June* to the End of *October*. Some Parts of *India*, especially the Northern Provinces of the Mogul's Empire, are sandy, mountainous, and barren; but in general the Soil is very fertile, producing Plenty of Corn and the finest Fruits. It is well water'd with Rivers, the chief whereof are the *Ganges* and the *Indus*.

COMMODITIES.] These are Silks, Cottons, Callicoes, Muslins, Sattins, Taffaties, Carpets, Gold, Silver, Diamonds, Pearls, Porcelain, Rice, Ginger, Rhubarb, Aloes, Amber, Pep-

per, Cinnamon, Cocoa, Dates, Musk, and great Variety of phyſical Drugs.

RARITIES.] In the Mogul's Dominions are divers Vulcanos, which frequently throw out Fire and ſulphurous Matter. This Monarch's Palaces may be reckon'd among the Rarities of the Country, and particularly one of his Thrones, which is ſaid to have coſt five Millions Sterling.

CHARACTER.] In general the *Indians* are ingenious in Arts, civil to Strangers, and pretty juſt in their Dealings. Some are of a ſwarthy Complexion, and others as black as Jet. Their Languages are very numerous and different, of which we know but little. The *Arabic*, *Tartarian*, and *Perſian*, (beſides the *Indian*) are ſpoken in the Mogul's Empire; but the *Perſian* is the Language of the Court. That of *Malacca*, call'd the *Malayan*, is much uſed all over the *Indies*.

GOVERN-

GOVERNMENT.] The great Mogul is an absolute Monarch; but there are some Princes in his Dominions, call'd *Rajas*, who maintain their Independency. The other Kings and Princes of *India* are likewise absolute, but some of them tributary, the weaker to the more powerful.

RELIGION.] The *Moors* or *Moguls* (who are a Mixture of *Tartars*, *Persians*, *Arabs*, &c.) are *Mahometans*; but the original Natives of *India*, who are far the most numerous, are chiefly *Pagans*, worshipping Idols of various Shapes. Many Christians are settled on the Coasts.

SECT. IV.

Of GREAT TARTARY.

Q. HOW is *Great Tartary* bounded, and what is its Extent?

A It is bounded on the North by the *Frozen Ocean*; on the East by the *Eastern* or *Tartarian* Sea; on the South by *China*, *India*, and *Persia*; and on the West by *Muscovy* and the *Caspian Sea*. It is about 3600 Miles in Length, and 2000 in Breadth; but as the Limits of this vast Country are uncertain, so are its Dimensions.

Q. How is it divided, and which are the chief Cities?

A. It may be divided into three great Parts, *viz.* the *Muscovite*, *Chinese*, and *Independent Tartary*.—The *Muscovite Tartary* comprehends the *Asiatic Siberia*, *Tungusia*, and other Provinces. Its chief Cities are *Tobolskoi*, *Jenizeskoi*, *Narim*, &c.—The *Chinese Tartary* comprehends *Niuche*, *Niulba*, *Coria*, &c. and the Desert of *Xamo*. The Capital of the whole is *Chinyan*.—*Independent Tartary* contains the Kingdoms of *Thibet*, *Tangut*, &c. and

and *Mawaralnahra*, (commonly call'd *Usbeck* or *Zagathay*) lately conquer'd by the *Persians*, the chief Cities whereof are *Samercand*, *Balk*, and *Bochara*. —We take no Notice of the various Subdivisions of *Great Tartary*, and many Cities that are mention'd by Geographers; for in truth we have but an imperfect Knowledge of this Country, especially of the Middle, the North, and the Eastern Parts.

Q. Of what Kind is the Air, Soil, *&c.* of *Great Tartary?*

AIR and SOIL.] The Northern Parts are excessive cold and barren, but the Southern more temperate and fertile. The Country abounds with unwholsome Lakes and Marshes, Mountains, and sandy Deserts; and has several large Rivers, the chief whereof are the *Oby*, *Jeniscey*, *Lana*, and *Amur*.

COMMODITIES.] These are chiefly Skins of Foxes, Sables, Ermins, Lynxes, and other Furs; also Flax, Musk, Rhubarb, and Cinnamon.

RARITIES.] We know of none, except some Volcanos in the North and Eastern Parts.

CHARACTER.] Some of the *Tartars* are honest and hospitable; others are barbarous, and live by plundering their Neighbours. The *Usbeck Tartars*, and those of *Thibet*, are reckon'd the best Soldiers. The Inhabitants of *Corea* are an innocent People, taking much Delight in Musick and Dancing. Most of the *Tartars* eat Horse Flesh, which they prefer to the finest Venison. The Language of the Western Part of *Tartary* has a great Affinity with the *Turkish*, but that of the Eastern Part is very different.

GOVERNMENT.] *Muscovite Tartary* is subject to the Empress of *Russia*; the

the *Chinese Tartary* to the Emperor of *China*, to whom the King of *Corea* is tributary. Other Parts of *Tartary* have their own Chams or Princes, and some are subject to *Persia* and the *Great Mogul*.

RELIGION.] The Inhabitants of *Tartary* are chiefly *Pagans*, *Mahometans*, or *Christians*; but the first are most numerous.

SECT. V.

Of CHINA.

Q. HOW is *China* bounded, and what is its Extent?

A. It has *Thibet* and *India* on the West, *Tartary* on the North, and the *Chinese Sea* or *Eastern Ocean* on the South and East. It is about 1400 Miles long, and 1100 broad.

Q. How is it divided, and which are the chief Cities?

A. It is divided into fifteen Provinces, *viz.* 1. *Pecheli*, wherein is PEKING, the Capital of the whole Empire, and Seat of the Emperor, ſuppoſed to contain three Millions of People. 2. *Xanſi*, whoſe Capital is *Taywen*, a populous City. 3 *Xenſi*, the Capital whereof is *Sigan* or *Singan*. 4. *Honan*, the chief City of which is *Kayfung*. 5. *Xantong*, of which the Capital *Tſinan* is large and populous. 6. *Nanking*, or *Kiangnan*, whoſe chief City (bearing the ſame Name) was once the Capital of the Empire. 7. *Chekiang*, the Capital whereof is *Hangchew*, a rich and populous City. 8. *Fokien*, whereof the Capital is *Fuchew*, a Place of great Trade. 9. *Quangtong*, whoſe Capital *Quangchew* (by us call'd *Canton*) is one of the largeſt and wealthieſt Cities

ties in *China*, having a vaſt Trade with the neighbouring Countries and ſeveral Nations of *Europe*. 10. *Kyangſi*, the Capital whereof is *Nanchang*, a Place of great Trade for *China* Ware. 11. *Quangſi*, whoſe chief City is *Queylin*. 12. *Queychow*, whereof the Capital is *Queyang*, a City of no great Note. 13. *Huquang*, the Capital of which is *Vuchang*, very large and populous, noted for the beſt Tea. 14. *Suchuen*, whoſe Capital is *Chingtu*. 15. *Yunnan*, which has a Capital of the ſame Name. — To theſe Provinces ſome add *Leaotung*, or *Lyautong*, which by others is reckon'd a Part of the *Chineſe Tartary*.—Beſides the Capitals already mention'd, *China* is full of large and trading Cities; nor is any Country in the World more populous, the Inhabitants being uſually computed about ſeventy Millions.

Q. What

Q. What Sort of Air, Soil, &c. does *China* enjoy?

AIR and SOIL.] The Air of *China* is generally temperate and good, tho' ſometimes very hot in the Southern Provinces, and very cold in the Northern As to the Soil, it is one of the moſt fruitful Countries in the World, the Mountains themſelves being cultivated to the Top. It is full of large navigable Rivers, the chief whereof are the *Whangho* or Yellow River, and the *Kiang*.

COMMODITIES.] The principal Commodities of this Country are Silks, Cottons, precious Stones, Porcelane or *China* Ware, Quickſilver, Tea, Rhubarb, Muſk, Ginger, Camphire, Canes, japan'd or varniſh'd Works, alſo Gold, Silver, Copper, and other Metals.

RARITIES.] One of the greateſt Curioſities of *China* is that ſtupendous Wall,

Wall, built above 1900 Years ago to prevent the Incurſions of the *Tartars*. It is at leaſt 1700 Miles in Length, including all its Windings; is twenty-five or thirty Feet high, and broad enough for ſeveral Horſemen to travel upon it a-breaſt.—The great Canal, extending from *Canton* to *Peking*, which is 900 Miles or upwards, is alſo a ſurprizing Work, and very uſeful for carrying on Trade from one Province to another, being always crouded with innumerable Barks, Boats, and other Veſſels.—The remarkable Bridges, Triumphal Arches, and other public Structures in *China*, are too many to be here ſpecified; and ſo are its natural Curioſities.

CHARACTER.] The *Chineſe* are ingenious, modeſt, good-natur'd, induſtrious, and generally honeſt in their Dealings. They are Lovers of Arts and Sciences, but have too great an Opinion

Opinion of their own Wiſdom, and think meanly of other Nations. They have a Language peculiar to themſelves; but the *Manchew*, brought in by the *Tartars*, is alſo much ſpoken in *China*.

GOVERNMENT.] The Emperor of *China* is abſolute rather in Name than in Fact, being obliged by a Maxim of State to conſider his Subjects as Children, and they regard him no longer than while he behaves like a Parent. The preſent Emperor is deſcended from a *Tartarian* Family; for about a hundred Years ago, the *Tartars* over-ran and conquer'd this fine Country. However, *Tartary* may now rather be ſaid to be ſubject to *China*, than *China* to *Tartary*; ſince all the Wealth of the united Empire centers in *China*, and *Tartary* is no ſmall Addition to its Strength.

RELI-

RELIGION.] Natural Religion, as explain'd by their celebrated Philosopher *Confucius*, is the eſtabliſh'd Religion of *China*; but the greateſt Part of the People are groſs Idolaters, and the moſt numerous Sect are thoſe who worſhip the Idol *Fo*, which was brought from *Tibet* ſoon after the Death of our Saviour. The *Mahometans* have been tolerated in *China* for ſix or ſeven hundred Years, and the *Jews* much longer. *Chriſtianity* had gain'd conſiderable Footing in this Empire by the Labours of the *Jeſuits*; but in the Year 1726 thoſe Miſſionaries, being ſuſpected of Deſigns againſt the Government, and teaching Doctrines deſtructive of it, were quite expell'd, and the Chriſtian Churches demoliſh'd.

SECT.

SECT. VI.

Of the ASIATIC ISLANDS.

Q. WHICH are the chief Islands of *Asia?*

A. The *Asiatic* Islands are so numerous, that some make them amount to 150,000. The most considerable are, 1. The Isles of *Japan* or *Japon*, which are under several petty Kings, but all together form a large Empire subject to one absolute Sovereign. The chief of them is *Niphon*, (usually call'd *Japan*) about 700 Miles in Length, wherein is YENDO or YEDO, a vast, rich, and populous City, the Capital of the Empire, as *Meaco* was formerly. The rest of the *Japan* Islands are of little Note, except *Ximo* and *Xicoco*. These Islands are much overspread with Woods and Mountains, but the Soil is good, producing

ducing Plenty of Corn, Fruits, and Pasture. The Air is somewhat cold, but very wholsome. The Inhabitants are Idolaters, and at present will permit no Christian to set foot in the Country, or trade with them, except the *Dutch*, who bring from thence Gold, Silver, Copper, fine Cabinets, and other curious *Japan* and lacquer'd Ware.

2. *Formosa*, about 200 Miles long, subject to the *Chinese*. Its principal Place is *Tayzwan* upon the Coast, once possess'd by the *Dutch*.

3. The *Philippine* Islands, which are said to be 1200 in Number, or, according to some, a great many more. Forty or fifty of them are pretty large; but the principal are *Luconia*, *Mindanao*, *Philippina*, and *Paragoa*. In *Luconia* is *Manilla*, a well fortified and trading City, the Residence of a *Spanish* Viceroy, to which Crown

most

moſt of the *Philippines* are ſubject. In general they are bleſs'd with a wholſome Air, and a fruitful Soil, producing abundance of Rice, Fruits, Sugar, Cotton, Spice, *&c.* and ſeveral of them are rich in Gold, Silver, and other Metals.

4. The *Moluccoes* or *Molucca* Iſlands, the chief whereof are *Celebes*, *Gilolo*, *Ceram*, *Flores*, *Timor*, and *Amboyna*. The Air of theſe Iſlands is very hot and unwholſome, and the Soil too barren to produce much Corn or Paſture; but they abound with the beſt Spices and moſt delicious Fruits, and have alſo rich Mines of Gold. In the Year 1618 the *Dutch* uſed the *Engliſh* very barbarouſly at *Amboyna*, ſince which Time they have been ſole Maſters of it, and have got the Trade of moſt of the other Spice-Iſlands into their own Hands. *Amboyna*

boyna is famous for Cloves, and the *Banda* Isles for Nutmegs.

5. The Isles of *Sunda*, which are very numerous; but the chief are *Borneo*, *Sumatra*, and *Java*. *Borneo* is a large Island, divided into several petty Kingdoms; the *Dutch* having only some Forts upon the Coasts to protect their Trade. The Capital of the whole is *Borneo*, a large City. The Produce of this Country are Gold, Spices, Wax, Honey, Sugar, Cotton, Quicksilver, and the finest Diamonds. *Sumatra* is also divided into several Kingdoms, but *Achem* or *Achin* is reckon'd the Capital, which is a large trading City and Seaport, on the Northern Coast of the Island. The *Dutch* have several Settlements on the Coast; and so have the *English*, particularly at *Bencoolen*. The principal Commodities of *Sumatra* are Gold-Dust and Pepper; but it also produces

 abun-

abundance of Rice, Sugar-Canes, Lemons, Oranges, Pomegranates, and other Fruits. *Java* is likewise under different Princes, the chief whereof is the King of *Materan*, who stiles himself Emperor of *Java*; and therefore *Materan* is reckon'd the Capital of the Island. But in reality the *Dutch* are the most powerful People in this Country, where they have built *Batavia*, a well fortified City, the Center of their Trade in the East, and the Residence of a Governor, who lives with the State and Splendor of a Sovereign Prince. This Place is famous for its Arrack, a spirituous Liquor distill'd from a vegetable Juice call'd *Toddy*, which is drawn by Incision from the *Coco-Tree*. The Air of these Islands is for the most Part unwholsome, especially to *European* Constitutions.

6. The

6. The *Maldives* and *Ceylon*. The *Maldives* are a long Tract of ſmall Iſlands, ſaid to be 12,000 in Number, all under one King, who is a *Mahometan*, and reſides at *Male* or *Maldivia*, which is one of the largeſt. They ſcarce produce any Corn, but abundance of Coco-Nuts and other Fruits. *Ceylon* is a very fertile and pleaſant Iſland, in the Middle of which is *Candea*, the Capital of a Kingdom of the ſame Name; but the *Dutch* are Maſters of moſt of the Sea-Coaſt, on which they have many Towns, the chief whereof is *Colombo*. Here grows Plenty of the fineſt Cinnamon, with which the *Dutch* ſupply all the reſt of the World.

7. The *Aſiatic* Iſlands in the *Mediterranean* are *Cyprus* and *Rhodes*, both famous in Hiſtory; and ſeveral ſmall ones in the *Archipelago*, among which is *Scio*, noted for its Maſtich, and the

little Isle of *Patmos*, where St. *John* wrote his *Revelation*. They are all under the Dominion of the *Turks*.

CHAP. III.

Of AFRICA *in general.*

Q. HOW is *Africa* bounded, and what is its Extent?

A. It is bounded on the East by the *Indian* Ocean, the *Red Sea*, and the Isthmus of *Suez*, which joins it to *Asia*; on the West by the Western or *Atlantic* Ocean; on the South by the Southern Ocean; and on the North by the *Mediterranean*. It is about 4300 Miles long, and 4150 broad.

Q. How is it divided?

A. Geographers differ very much about this Matter; but we shall divide it into seven general Parts, *viz.* 1. *Barbary.*

bary. 2. *Egypt.* 3. *Zaara*, or the Desert. 4. *Negroland.* 5. *Guinea.* 6. *Ethiopia.* 7. The *African* Islands. —Of these in their Order.

SECT. I.

Of BARBARY.

Q. WHAT are the Boundaries and Extent of *Barbary?*

A. *Barbary* (including *Bildulgerid*) is bounded on the South by *Zaara*, on the North by the *Mediterranean*, on the East by *Egypt*, and on the West by the Western Ocean. It is about 2000 Miles long, and 700 broad in some Places, but much narrower in others.

Q. How is it divided?

A. Into four great Countries or States, namely, those of *Marocco*, *Algier*,

gier, *Tunis*, and *Tripoli*; and to one or other of these Powers all the petty Kings of *Bildulgerid* are tributary.

Q. Which are the principal Cities in these Countries?

A. 1. MAROCCO was formerly the Capital of the Empire of that Name, and is still a considerable City; but FEZ is now reckon'd the Metropolis, being the usual Residence of the Emperors, and the richest City in all *Barbary*; though *Mequinez* is sometimes the Royal Seat. The other Cities of Note within Land are *Taradant* and *Tafilet*; and the remarkable Towns on the Coast are *Azamor*, *Sallee*, (famous for its Rovers or Pirates) *Tangier*, *Ceuta*, and *Tetuan*. The *English* were formerly Masters of *Tangier*, but demolish'd and left it in 1685; and *Ceuta* is now in the Hands of the *Spaniards*, tho' continually blockaded by the *Moors*. 2. *Algier* or *Algiers*, (the

(the Capital of a large Republick or Kingdom) is very ſtrong, the Walls being twelve Feet thick and forty Feet high towards the Sea. It is a rich and populous City, but (like moſt of the Towns of *Barbary*) its Wealth is acquired chiefly by its Piracies. *Oran* is alſo a very ſtrong Seaport in the Territory of *Algiers*, taken by the *Spaniards* about fifteen Years ago, and ſtill in their Poſſeſſion. Here are likewiſe *Conſtantina*, *Tremezen*, and ſeveral other conſiderable Cities. 3. *Tunis*, the Capital of that Kingdom, ſtands about Miles from the Sea, is well fortified, and has a ſtrong Citadel. On this Coaſt ſtood the famous City of *Carthage*, which was deſtroy'd by the *Romans*. The Inland Towns are of no great Note at preſent, though *Cairoan* was formerly a ſplendid City. *Bildulgerid* Proper, or the *Country of Dates*, belongs to *Tunis*. 4. *Tripoli*, the

the Capital of the Kingdom, is a ſtrong City with a good Harbour; and there are ſeveral other good Ports upon the Coaſt. *Barca* is now reckon'd as a Part of *Tripoli*.

Q. Of what Sort is the Air, Soil, *&c.* of *Barbary?*

AIR and SOIL.] The Air is pretty temperate, and generally healthful; and the Soil is rich, producing Plenty of Corn, Fruits, and Paſture; but ſome Parts are ſandy and barren, and others over-run with Woods and Mountains.

COMMODITIES.] The chief of theſe are Corn, Oil, Wool, Hides, *Marocco* Leather, Honey, Wax, Soap, Flax, Hemp, Sugar, Dates, Almonds, and other Fruits.

RARITIES.] The Remains of an old *Roman* Caſtle, with ſeveral *Latin* Inſcriptions on the Stones, are ſtill to be ſeen on a Mountain near *Tunis*.—

Not

Not far from *Tangier* is a narrow Descent, which leads into subterraneous Apartments, supposed to have been anciently Repositories for the Dead, there being found in them many Urns and Statues, with some Inscriptions in the *Punic* Language.—The fine Breed of Horses may be reckon'd among the Rarities of *Barbary*, as well as its Lions, Leopards, and other wild Beasts.

CHARACTER.] The *Moors*, who are the original Inhabitants of *Barbary*, dwell chiefly in *Marocco*, and are said to be a covetous, unhospitable, treacherous People. They are well shap'd, active, strong, and ingenious.—The *Arabs*, who are dispers'd all over this Country, follow their common Trade of robbing Travellers. —As to the *Turks*, who are settled in *Algiers*, *Tunis*, and *Tripoli*, the Character already given of that People may

may ſuffice.—The *Mooriſh* Language, which is a Dialect of the ancient *Punic*, is ſpoken in ſeveral Places; but a corrupt *Arabic* prevails in moſt Parts of *Barbary*.

GOVERNMENT.] The Emperor of *Marocco* is an arbitrary Prince. *Algiers* is govern'd by a Sovereign call'd the *Dey*, who is elected by the Army. The Sovereigns of *Tunis* and *Tripoli* are call'd *Beys*, who are not ſo independent as the former. Theſe three States may be look'd upon as Republics of Soldiers, under the Protection of the *Grand Signior*.—As to the tributary Kingdoms in *Bildulgerid*, they are not worth mentioning, ſince we know little of them but their Names.

RELIGION.] *Mahometaniſm* (with ſome Difference) prevails all over *Barbary*.

SECT.

SECT. II.

Of EGYPT.

Q. HOW is *Egypt* bounded, and what is its Extent?

A. It is bounded on the Eaſt by the *Red Sea* and the Iſthmus of *Suez*, on the Weſt by *Barca*, on the North by the *Mediterranean*, and on the South by *Nubia* and *Abyſſinia*. It is about 600 Miles long, and 350 broad, including the Deſerts.

Q. How is it divided?

A. Into three great Parts, the *Upper*, *Middle*, and *Lower*. The *Upper Egypt* is the Southern Part, and the *Lower* the Northern.

Q. Which are the chief Towns in *Egypt*?

A. 1. In *Upper Egypt* (call'd *Sayd* by the *Arabs*) is *Girge* or *Jirjeh*, a large

large City, which may be reckon'd the Capital of this Part of the Country; alſo *Aſſuan*, near the Cataracts, the ancient *Syene*; *Aſſen*, *Dandara*, *Akmin*, *Taata*, *Kus*, *Kena*, and ſeveral others: To which add *Coſſir*, a good Port on the *Red Sea*, from whence Corn is tranſported to *Arabia*. 2. In *Middle Egypt*, on the Eaſt Side of the *Nile*, is CAIRO or GRAND CAIRO, the Capital of all *Egypt*, one of the largeſt and moſt populous Cities in the World, and a Place of great Trade and Riches. On the Weſt Side of the River is *Giza*, near which ſtood the ancient *Memphis*. More to the Southward is *Fayume*, not far from the famous Lake *Mœris*, alſo *Beniſuef*, *Minia*, *Manfalut*, and ſome other conſiderable Towns. *Suez* is a ſmall but noted Seaport at the End of the *Red Sea* or *Arabic Gulf*, which gives Name to the Iſthmus, or Neck of Land, by which

which *Asia* and *Africa* are joined together. 3. The Capital of *Lower Egypt* is *Alexandria*, built by *Alexander* the Great, once a beautiful and flourishing City, but now thinly inhabited. It has an excellent Harbour on the *Mediterranean*, and the fine Ruins about it are Testimonies of its ancient Splendor. The other Places of most Note in this Part of *Egypt* are *Rosetta* or *Raschid* on the Western Branch of the *Nile*, and *Damiata* and *Mansoura* on the Eastern, all populous and trading Cities.

Q. Of what Nature is the Air, Soil, &c. of *Egypt*?

AIR and SOIL.] The Air of *Egypt* is for the most part very hot and unwholsome; but the Soil is exceeding fruitful, occasion'd by the annual Over-flowing of the *Nile*, which leaves a fattening Slime behind it. Those Parts out of the Reach of this Inundation

dation are uncultivated, ſandy, and barren.

COMMODITIES.] Theſe are Corn, Rice, Sugar, Flax, Linen, Salt, Sal-Ammoniac, Balſam, and various Sorts of Fruits and Drugs.

RARITIES.] *Egypt* is remarkable for its Pyramids, which are ſtupendous Fabrics that have ſtood ſeveral thouſand Years, ſuppoſed to have been deſign'd for ſepulchral Monuments of their ancient Kings; but when they were erected is uncertain. Three of theſe, which ſtand ſome Miles Weſtward of *Giza*, are the moſt famous. They have ſquare Baſes, and diminiſh gradually to the Top, which is ſquare alſo. One Side of the Baſis of the largeſt is about 700 *Engliſh* Feet, and its perpendicular Height about 500; ſo that the whole Area of its Baſis, or Ground it ſtands upon, is upwards of eleven Acres.—Some

Leagues

Leagues from these Pyramids, are the Catacombs or Pits, wherein are found those embalm'd Bodies, which we call *Mummies*.—In several Parts of *Egypt* are to be seen the Ruins of the most splendid Cities and Buildings in the World; particularly of *Thebes*, *Alexandria*, and the famous Labyrinth near the Lake of *Mœris*.—The *Nile* is one of the greatest Wonders of this Country, which every Year overflows and enriches the Soil. This supplies the Want of Rain, which seldom falls except in *Lower Egypt*. In this River are abundance of Crocodiles, a subtle and voracious Animal.—The hatching of Chickens in Ovens is a remarkable but constant Practice in *Egypt*.

CHARACTER.] The *Egyptians* are generally reckon'd cunning, treacherous, cowardly, and cruel, being much degenerated from their Ancestors. The

Lan-

Languages ſpoken in *Egypt* are the *Arabic* and *Turkiſh*, the *Coptic* or ancient *Egyptian* being almoſt extinct.

GOVERNMENT.] *Egypt* is govern'd by a Baſhaw ſent from *Conſtantinople*, being a Province of the *Turkiſh* Empire.

RELIGION.] The *Turks* and *Arabs* are *Mahometans*, which is the eſtabliſh'd Religion of *Egypt*; but there are many Chriſtians, call'd *Copts* or *Copti*; and the *Jews* are very numerous.

SECT. III.

Of ZAARA, *or the Deſert.*

Q. HOW is *Zaara* bounded, and what is its Extent?

A. It has *Bildulgerid* or *Barbary* on the North, *Negroland* and *Guinea* on

on the South, *Egygt* and *Nubia* on the East, and on the West the *Atlantic* Ocean. It is about 2500 Miles long, and 600 broad.

Q. How is it divided?

A. Into six general Parts, which take their Names from the principal Nations or Tribes that inhabit them, *viz. Zanhaga, Zuenziga, Targa, Lempta, Berdoa*, and *Levata*; but some make the Divisions more numerous.

Q. Which are the chief Towns in *Zaara?*

A. There are scarce any Towns of Note: The chief are *Guaden* or *Whoden*, and *Caragoli* on the River *St. Anthony*, both in *Zanhaga*; *Tagazel* in *Zuenziga*; *Assudi* in *Targa*; and *Jibadu* in *Lempta*. In *Berdoa* and *Levata* there are none worth mentioning that we know of.

Q. What Account do you give of the Air, Soil, *&c.* of *Zaara?*

AIR and SOIL.] The Air is very hot, but wholſome to the Natives. The Soil is generally barren and ſandy; inſomuch that the Caravans croſſing this Country to and from *Negroland* are often reduced to great Extremities. *Targa* is the moſt fruitful Part of *Zaara*, having Plenty of Springs, and ſome indifferent Paſture.

COMMODITIES.] Theſe are very inconſiderable, conſiſting chiefly in a few Cattle and Dates.

RARITIES.] Of theſe I find none worth mentioning.

CHARACTER.] The Inhabitants of this Country are for the moſt part a wild and ignorant People, and thoſe of *Lempta* eſpecially are fierce and cruel, robbing all they meet. Their Languages are *Arabic*, and different Dialects of the old *African*.

GOVERNMENT.] The Princes or Chiefs of the ſeveral Nations or Tribes

Tribes are generally absolute; but in many Places there are few Signs of any Government at all.

RELIGION.] The *Mahometan* is profess'd throughout the Country.

SECT. IV.

Of NEGROLAND, *or the Country of the* BLACKS.

Q. WHAT are the Boundaries and Extent of *Negroland?*

A. It is bounded on the North by *Zaara*, on the South by *Guinea*, on the East by *Nubia*, and on the West by the *Atlantic* Ocean. Its Length is about 2300 Miles, and its Breadth about 700.

Q. How is it divided?

A. Into a great many Kingdoms, the chief whereof are, *Geneboa*, *Tom-*

but, *Agades*, *Cano*, *Caſſena*, and *Guangara*, on the North Side of the River *Niger*; and *Mundinga*, *Melli*, *Gago*, *Guber*, *Zegzeg*, and *Zanfara*, on the South Side. In *Mundinga* we include the ſeveral Kingdoms between the Rivers *Senegal* and *Gambia*.

Q. Which are the principal Towns in *Negroland?*

A. Moſt of the above-mention'd Kingdoms have Capitals of the ſame Name, but the chief is *Tombut*, which is large and populous, that Kingdom being the moſt powerful and civiliz'd in all *Negroland*. *Guber* contains about ſix thouſand Houſes. *Agades*, *Cano*, and *Guangara* are wall'd Cities. There are ſeveral other large Towns, but we have only an imperfect Knowledge of the inland Parts of the Country, and therefore cannot deſcend to Particulars. The Kingdom of *Maudinga*, and the Countries on the Sea-

Coaſt

Coaſt and Rivers, are full of Towns and Villages. The *Engliſh* have Settlements along the *Gambia*, defended by Fort *St. James* at the Mouth of the River; as the *French* have upon the *Senegal*, whoſe Entrance is ſecur'd by Fort *St. Louis*.

Q. Of what Kind is the Air, Soil, *&c.* of *Negroland?*

AIR and SOIL.] The Air is very hot, but generally wholſome; and the Soil for the moſt Part fertile, eſpecially near the *Niger*, which runs through the Country from Eaſt to Weſt, and overflows at a certain Time of the Year, like the *Nile* in *Egypt*.

COMMODITIES.] Theſe are chiefly Gold, Slaves, Elephants Teeth, Bees-Wax, and ſome Drugs.

RARITIES.] There is ſaid to be a ſandy Deſert in this Country, of ſuch a Quality as to preſerve human Bodies that are laid in it from corrupt-

ſing.—Alſo a Well whoſe Water is as ſweet as ordinary Sugar.

CHARACTER.] The Negroes are moſtly an unciviliz'd and ignorant People; but are ſaid to be very crafty in their Dealings with the *Europeans*. They are generally of a good Stature and robuſt Conſtitutions; their Complexions of the deepeſt black, their Hair ſhort and curl'd like Wool, their Noſes flat, their Lips thick, and their Teeth white and even. The Languages of this vaſt Country are various, and little known to us.

GOVERNMENT.] There are ten or twelve conſiderable Kings in *Negroland*, who are abſolute, and to whom many petty ones are tributary. The King of *Tombut* (as before obſerv'd) is reckon'd the moſt powerful, having extended his Conqueſts over ſeveral little Kingdoms.

RELI-

RELIGION] Most of the Inhabitants of this Country are either *Mahometans* or *Idolaters*, but there are some few *Christians*.

SECT. V.

Of GUINEA.

Q. HOW is *Guinea* bounded, and what is its Extent?

A. It is bounded on the North by *Negroland*, on the South and West by the Ocean, and on the East by *Ethiopia*. Its Length is about 1800 Miles, and its Breadth about 600.

Q. How is it divided?

A. Into four general Parts, *viz.* the *Malaguette* or *Grain Coast*, the *Ivory Coast*, the *Gold Coast*, and the Kingdom of *Benin*, the Western Part whereof the *Europeans* call the *Slave Coast*.

Q. Which are the chief Towns in *Guinea?*

A. 1. In that Part call'd the *Grain Coaſt*, (from a Kind of Pepper which grows there in abundance) is *Bura*, *Sanguin*, *Great Seſtra*, and ſome other Towns, but none very conſiderable. 2. On the *Ivory* or *Tooth Coaſt* are *Botru*, *Jaquelabeu*, *Tabo*, and *Grua*. 3. On the *Gold Coaſt* the *Europeans* have many Settlements, and have built Forts to ſecure their Trade. The beſt of them all is *St. George de la Mina*, belonging to the *Dutch*; next to which is *Cabo Corſo*, or *Cape Coaſt-Caſtle*, belonging to the *Engliſh*; and the *Danes* have a Fort call'd *Chriſtianburg*. Within Land are *Great Accara*, *Great Accanis*, and many other Towns, which are ſcarce worth mentioning. 4. *Great Benin*, the Capital of the Kingdom of *Benin*, is the largeſt, beſt built, and moſt populous

City

City in *Guinea*; but no Foreigners are permitted to reſide there. *Areba*, or *Arebo*, which ſtands on the ſame River that *Benin* does, but eighty Miles nearer its Mouth, is reſorted to by *Europeans* on account of Trade. On the *Slave Coaſt* (as the *Europeans* call the Weſtern Part of this Kingdom) are *Popo*, *Jackem*, and other Towns, where the Slave-Trade is carried on. About forty Miles from the Sea is *Ardra*, a large open Town, the Capital of a Kingdom.

Q. Of what Kind is the Air, Soil, *&c.* of *Guinea?*

Air and Soil.] The Air is hot and unwholſome, eſpecially to Strangers; but the Soil is generally rich, producing Plenty of Corn, Rice, Fruits, and Paſture. Many of the Mountains are adorned with Trees of an extraordinary Height, and the Valleys are agreeably interſperſed with Vil-

Villages, the Country being exceeding populous.

COMMODITIES.] One of the chief Commodities of *Guinea* is Gold, which is not dug out of Mines, but wash'd down by the Torrents that fall from the Mountains, and found amongst the Sand and Mud of the Rivers. The rest are Elephants Teeth, (or Ivory) Hides, Wax, Pepper, and several Drugs. To these add the Negro Slaves, who are generally such as are taken Prisoners in War, or in the Excursions which the petty Princes of this Country make on purpose into each other's Territories, and are brought down to the Coast to be sold to the Merchants of *Europe*. Many thousands of these unhappy Creatures are annually transported by the *Europeans* to *America*, either to work in the Plantations there, or in the Mines of *Mexico* and *Peru*: A Sort of Com-

merce

merce ſcarce to be defended either upon the Foot of Religion or Humanity!

RARITIES.] The chief Curioſities of *Guinea* are ſome ſtrange Animals and other natural Productions of the Country, which it would be too tedious to deſcribe.

CHARACTER.] The Natives of *Guinea* are generally courteous to Strangers, and do not want for good Senſe; but they are ſaid to be addicted to cheating. The Languages of this Country are ſo various, that no leſs than eight or ten are ſpoken in the *Gold-Coaſt* only.

GOVERNMENT.] *Guinea* is divided into a Multitude of Kingdoms or Sovereignties, whoſe Princes are generally abſolute; but the leſſer are for the moſt part dependent on the greater. The King of *Benin* is the

moſt

most powerful, having very large Dominions.

RELIGION.] The Natives of *Guinea* are generally Idolaters, though many of them acknowledge one Supreme Being, the Creator of the Universe. Serpents and other Animals, and even Vegetables, are worshipp'd in some Parts of this Country.

SECT. VI.

Of ETHIOPIA.

Q. WHAT are the Boundaries, and Extent of *Ethiopia?*

A. Under the general Name of *Ethiopia* I include all the remaining Part of *Africa*. In this Sense it is bounded on the North-East by the *Red Sea*; on the North and North-West by *Egypt*, *Zaara*, *Negroland*, and

and *Guinea*; and on all other Sides by the Ocean. Its Length from North to South is about 3600 Miles, and its Breadth above 2000 in some Places.

Q. How is it divided?

A. Into two great Parts, the *Upper* and *Lower*. The *Upper Ethiopia* comprehends *Nubia*, *Abyssinia* and the Coasts of *Ajan* and *Zanguebar*. The *Lower* contains the Kingdoms of *Loango*, *Congo*, *Angola*, and *Benguela*; the Coast and Country of the *Caffres*; the Empires of *Monomotapa* and *Monoemugi*; and the Kingdoms of *Biafara*, *Mujac*, *Gingiro*, *Macoco*, and several others on each Side the Equator, of which we have very little Knowledge.

Q. Which are the chief Towns in these Countries?

A. 1. In the *Upper Ethiopia*, the Capital of *Nubia* is SENNAR, which stands on an Eminence on the West Side of the *Nile*; though some reckon

Don-

Dongola, or *Dancala*, which is lower down on the East Side of that River, the chief City of the Country.—GONDAR or GONTHAR is the Capital of *Abyssinia*, though the Emperors are still crown'd at *Axum*, which is now ruinous. This Empire is divided into many Provinces, several of which are subject to a People call'd the *Gallas*. The *Turks* are Masters of several of their Ports on the *Red Sea*, the best whereof is *Squakem*.—In the Coast of *Ajan* is *Adel* or *Auzagurele*, the Capital of the Kingdom of *Adel*; and *Zeila*, a good Port near the Streights of *Babelmandel*. On the Eastern Coast are *Magadoxo*, near the Mouth of a River of the same Name, the Capital of a Kingdom; and *Brava*, a rich trading Town, and Capital of a considerable Republick.—On the Coast of *Zanguebar* (which is also divided into several Kingdoms or States) the most

most noted Towns are *Melinda*, *Mombaza*, *Quiloa*, and *Mozambique*, all Seaports of great Trade. The *Portuguese* have strong Forts at the three first mention'd Places, and *Mozambique* is entirely in their Possession, which is a well fortified, populous, and trading City.

2. As to the *Lower Ethiopia*; the Kingdoms of *Loango* and *Benguela* have Capitals of the same Name. The chief City of *Congo* is *St. Salvador*, a Name given it by the *Portuguese*, who have twelve or fifteen Churches there. The Capital of *Angola* is *Loando*, or *St. Paul de Loando*, a handsome City on the Coast, where the *Portuguese* Governor generally resides.——The Coast of the *Cafres* extends from Cape *Negro* on the West Side of *Africa*, to the Mouth of the River *Zambeze* or *Cuama* on the East. It comprehends a great many Nations or Tribes, go-

vern'd

vern'd by their ſeveral Kings or Chiefs, but there are ſcarce any Towns of Note in the whole Country that we know of, except ſome few upon the Sea-Coaſt. On the Weſtern Coaſt there are none worth mentioning. At the *Cape of Good Hope*, the moſt Southern Point of *Africa*, the *Dutch* have a good Town and Fort. *Sofala*, on the Eaſt Side, is a large City, ſurrounded by a Canal, and defended by a Fort, being one of the chief Settlements of the *Portugueſe* on theſe Coaſts.—*Zimbaoe*, the Capital of the Empire of *Monomotapa*, is large and populous; and the Emperor's Palace, though built of Wood, is ſaid to be all gilt or cover'd with Plates of Gold.—I forbear to mention other inland Towns, of which we know little but their Names.

Q. Of what Sort is the Air, Soil, *&c.* of *Ethiopia?*

AIR

AIR and SOIL.] The greatest Part of this vast Country lying within the *Torrid Zone*, the Air is generally very hot, except where the Mountains and the Neighbourhood of the Sea render it temperate. In many Places the Soil is sandy and barren, but in general it is fertile enough, especially near the Rivers, producing Plenty of Grain, Fruits, and Herbage.

COMMODITIES.] The chief of these are Gold, Silver, Copper, Ivory, Ebony, Pearls, Wax, Frankincense, Ambergrease, Musk, Pepper, Sugar, Tobacco, Cattle, Rice, Millet, Lemons, Citrons, Aloes, Tamarinds, and other Fruits and Drugs. To these add Slaves, of whom vast Numbers are transported from *Angola* to *America*. As to Gold, there are such rich Mines of it in some Parts of *Ethiopia*, especially in the Empire of *Monomotapa*, that the Country about

Sofala has been judged to be the Land of *Ophir*.

RARITIES.] In *Nubia* there is a ſmall Seed gather'd from the Top of an Herb like a Nettle, which produces ſuch a deadly Poiſon, that the tenth Part of a Grain kills a Man preſently.—In *Abyſſinia* there is a great hollow Rock, oppoſite to which is another ſo ſituated, that a Word whiſper'd on the Top of it is heard at a conſiderable Diſtance; and the Voices of ſeveral Perſons ſpeaking at once ſeem like the Shout of a numerous Army.—Lions, Leopards, Tigers, Elephants, Rhinoceros's, and other Animals, may be reckon'd among the Curioſities of *Ethiopia*.

CHARACTER] The *Abyſſinians* are ſaid to have a great deal of Wit, and to be fond of Learning. The *Hottentots* about the *Cape of Good Hope* are not ſuch Fools as they have been repre-

represented; they are honest and faithful to their Engagements, and very generous and hospitable. Indeed they are lazy, and delight in Nastiness, their Ornaments consisting of the unclean'd Guts of Animals, which they wear about them till they are quite dry, and then eat them.— But I shall not attempt to give a particular Character of the various Nations of *Ethiopia*, it being sufficient to say, that in general they are ignorant, unpolish'd, and superstitious. As to their Languages, they are numerous, and little known.

GOVERNMENT.] *Nubia* is govern'd by the two Kings of *Sennar* and *Dongola*, the latter being tributary to the former. *Abyssinia* is under an absolute Monarch call'd the *Negus*. The *Portuguese* are Masters of *Angola* and *Benguela*; though they have still their Kings, as well as *Congo* and *Loango*. The Emperor of *Monomotapa* is absolute,

lute, and ſo are moſt of the petty Kings and Princes in *Ethiopia*, though ſome of the ſmall ones are tributary to the greater. The ſeveral Tribes or Nations of the *Hottentots* have likewiſe their own independent Chiefs.

RELIGION.] The *Chriſtian* Religion once flouriſh'd in *Nubia*, but now the *Mahometan* prevails. Moſt of the *Abyſſinians* are Chriſtians, according to the Sect of the *Copti* or *Egyptians*; the reſt are *Pagans*, *Jews*, or *Mahometans*. The *Romiſh* Religion has got great Footing in *Congo*, *Angola*, and ſome other Parts, by means of the *Portugueſe*. The other Inhabitants of *Ethiopia* are either *Mahometans* or groſs Idolaters, except in *Monomotapa*, where they believe in one God, and uſe no Images in their Worſhip. The *Hottentots* believe in a Supreme Being, whom they call the *Great Captain*; but

but worſhip the Sun and Moon, and ſome ſay Evil Spirits.

SECT. VII.

Of the AFRICAN ISLANDS.

Q. WHICH are the chief Iſlands of *Africa?*

A. 1. *Madagaſcar*, a large Iſland, about 900 Miles in Length, lying Eaſtward of the Coaſt of the *Caffres* and *Zanguebar*. It is govern'd by ſeveral petty Princes or Lords, who are frequently at War with each other. The Country in general is fruitful enough, and full of Cattle, but is not much frequented by *European* Merchants. The Natives are a wild, inhoſpitable, treacherous People. They are moſt of them *Pagans*, but ſome are *Mahometans*. *Fanſhere*, a little

Northward of Fort *Dauphin*, is reckon'd the chief Town of the Island.

2. The Isle of *Bourbon*, or *Mascarenhas*, to the Eastward of *Madagascar*, which is possess'd by the *French*. The chief Town is *St. Paul*. It is a pleasant and fruitful Island.

3. *Mauritius*, or *Maurice Island*, lies East of the Isle of *Bourbon*. It belongs to the *Dutch*, whose Ships touch there in their Passage from the Cape to *Batavia*. It abounds with Ebony, and is remarkable for its large Tortoises.

4. The *Comorra* Islands, between *Madagascar* and the Coast of *Zanguebar*.

5. *Zocotora*, or *Socatra*, near the Mouth of the *Red Sea*, noted for its fine Aloes.

6. The *Madera* Islands, lying West of the Coast of *Barbary*, belong to the *Portuguese*. The two largest are *Madera*

dera and *Porto Santo*. In the former is *Funchal*, or *Fonchal*, the chief Town, and Residence of the *Portuguese* Governor. *Madera* is famous for its Wine, which is sent to *Europe* and the *West Indies*.

7. The *Canary* Isles, lying South of the *Maderas*, belong to the Crown of *Spain*. They are about fourteen in Number, the principal of which are *Canaria*, *Teneriff*, *Forteventura*, *Ferro*, *Palma*, *Gomera*, and *Lancerota*. The *Spanish* Governor resides at *Las Palmas* in *Canaria*, which has a good Port, and is well fortified. These Islands are noted for that rich Wine which we usually call *Sack*, and for their fine Singing-Birds. *Teneriff* is remarkable for its prodigious Mountain call'd the *Pike*, by some reckon'd the highest in the World, its perpendicular Height being about four *English* Miles.

8. The Isles of *Cape Verde*, lying opposite to a Cape of that Name in *Negroland*, belong to the *Portuguese*. They are ten in Number, the principal of which is *St. Jago*, with a Town of the same Name, where the *Portuguese* Governor resides; and here our Ships frequently touch for Water and fresh Provisions in their Voyage to the *East-Indies*. The other Islands are *St. Anthony*, *St. Vincent*, *St. Lucia*, *St. Nicolas*, *Sal*, *Bonavista*, *Mayo*, *Fuego*, and *Brava*. Great Quantities of Salt are exported from these Islands, especially from *Sal* and *Mayo*.

9. Several little Islands lie dispers'd in the Ocean between the Coast of *Guinea* and the Tropick of *Capricorn*, the chief whereof are *Fernando Po*, *Prince's Isle*, *St Thomas*, *Annobon*, *St. Matthew*, *Ascension*, and *St. Helena*. The six first belong to the *Portuguese*, and *St. Helena* to the *English*. This last

laſt is a plentiful little Iſland, well ſtock'd with Hogs, Goats, and Poultry, and its Air is exceeding wholſome. It is of great Uſe to our *Eaſt-India* Company, whoſe Ships generally call there for Refreſhment.—The Iſlands on the Coaſt of *Africa* in the *Mediterranean* are not conſiderable.

CHAP. IV.

Of AMERICA *in general.*

Q. HOW is *America* bounded, and what is its Extent?

A. It is bounded on the Eaſt by the *Atlantic* Ocean, which ſeparates it from *Europe* and *Africa*; on the Weſt by the *South Sea*, or *Pacifick Ocean*; on the South by the Streights of *Magellan*; and on the North by the *Arctic* Lands; or (to ſpeak more properly) its Northern Boundaries are not

not known. It is in Length (without including the unknown Countries) about 7000 Miles, and about 3700 broad; but the narrow Isthmus of *Panama* is not above 60 Miles over.

Q. How is it divided?

A. It is naturally divided, by the Isthmus just mention'd, into two great Parts, *viz. North* and *South America*.

Q. How is *North America* divided?

A. Into five Parts, *viz.* 1. *Mexico*, or *New Spain*. 2. *New Mexico*, and *California*. 3. *Florida*. 4. *Canada*, or *New France*. 5. The *British* Dominions on the Continent.

Q. How is *South America* divided?

A. Into seven Parts, *viz.* 1. *Terra Firma*. 2. The Land of the *Amazons*. 3. *Brasil*. 4. *Peru*. 5. *Chili*. 6. *Paraguay*. 7. *Terra Magellanica*.—To which add the *American* Islands.

SECT.

SECT. I.

Of MEXICO, *or* NEW SPAIN.

Q. HOW is *New Spain* bounded, and what is its Extent?

A. It is bounded on the Eaſt by *Terra Firma*, the *North Sea*, and the Gulf of *Mexico*; on the Weſt and South by the *South Sea*; and on the North by *New Mexico* and *Florida*. It is about 2400 Miles long, and 700 broad, but much narrower in ſome Places.

Q. How is it divided?

A. Into three Parts call'd *Audiences*, viz *Mexico*, *Guadalajara*, and *Guatimala*; which are ſubdivided into various Provinces.

Q. Which are the chief Towns in this Country?

A. The City of MEXICO is the Capital,

Capital, not only of *Proper Mexico*, but of all the *Spanish* Dominions in *North America*. It ſtands in a Lake, having a Communication with the main Land by ſeveral Cauſeys. The Streets are ſtrait, interſecting each other at Right Angles, and the Buildings in general are as beautiful and ſtately as any in *Europe*. *Guadalajara* and *St. Jago de Guatimala*, the Capitals of of the other Audiences, are rich, populous, and well-built Cities. The moſt noted Parts of this Country are *Acapulco* in the *South Sea*, from whence the *Spaniards* carry on a very advantageous Commerce to *Aſia*; and *La Vera Cruz* (or *St. Juan de Ulua)* in the Gulf of *Mexico*, their Staple for the Merchandiſes of *Europe* brought thither by the *Spaniſh Flota*, which returns to *Old Spain* laden with the Treaſures of the *New*.

Q. Of what Nature is the Air, Soil, &c. of *Mexico?*

AIR and SOIL.] The Air is for the moſt part temperate and healthful, and the Soil fertile, producing good Paſture, and various Sorts of Grain and Fruits.

COMMODITIES.] Theſe are chiefly Gold, Silver, Copper, Wool, Cotton, Silk, Cochineal, Feathers, Tallow, Hides, Cacao-Nuts, Honey, Wax, Ginger, Tobacco, Amber, Balſam, Salt, and Logwood.

RARITIES.] There are ſeveral remarkable Volcano's in *Mexico*; and on the Weſtern Coaſt is a great hollow Rock, with a large Hole at the Top, which makes a frightful Noiſe at every Surge of the Sea, and ſpouts up Water to a prodigious Height.

CHARACTER.] The Natives are a civil, docile, and faithful People. The Manners of the *Spaniards* are much

the

the ſame with thoſe in *Europe*; and their Language is the moſt prevailing in *Mexico*.

GOVERNMENT.] This Country is govern'd by a Viceroy ſent from *Spain*, who reſides in the City of *Mexico*.

RELIGION.] The eſtabliſh'd Religion is that of the Church of *Rome*, to which ſome of the native *Indians* have been converted, but moſt of them are ſtill Pagans.

SECT. II.

Of NEW MEXICO, *and* CALIFORNIA.

Q. HOW is *New Mexico* bounded, and of what Extent?

A. *New Mexico* (or *New Granada*) is bounded on the North and Eaſt by *Florida*, on the Weſt by the *Vermi-*

lion

lion Sea and *California*, and on the South by *New Spain*. Its Length is about 800 Miles, and its Breadth about 720.

Q. What is the Extent and Boundaries of *California?*

A. Its Extent is uncertain, the Countries on the North of it being unknown. On the East it has *Florida*, *New Mexico*, and the *Vermilion Sea*, or Gulf of *California*; and on the South and West the *South Sea* or *Pacific Ocean*. It is a large Peninsula, and till of late Years was thought to be an Island. Sir *Francis Drake* touch'd upon its North-West Coast, and gave it the Name of *New Albion*.

Q. Which are the chief Towns of these Countries?

A. The *Spanish* Towns in *New Mexico* are not so numerous as those of the *Indians*. Their chief City is *Santa Fé*, some Miles to the Eastward of

of the River *del Norte*. As to *California*, we know nothing of the Inland Parts of it, nor are the Towns upon the Coaſt worth mentioning.

Q. What Sort of Air, Soil, *&c.* do theſe Countries enjoy?

AIR and SOIL.] The Air of *New Mexico* is temperate and wholſome, and the Soil generally fruitful, except where it is over-run with Woods and Mountains.

COMMODITIES.] Theſe are Silver, Pearls, Precious Stones, and Cattle, in which laſt the chief Wealth of the Natives conſiſts.

RARITIES.] Of theſe we can ſay nothing without a better Knowledge of the Country.

CHARACTER.] The ſeveral *Indian* Nations or Tribes inhabiting *New Mexico* are ſaid to be the moſt civiliz'd in all *America*. They delight in

Hunt-

Hunting, and are pretty well skill'd in Agriculture.

GOVERNMENT.] *New Mexico* is under a *Spanish* Governor, who resides at *Santa Fé*; but the Natives have still their own Chiefs call'd *Caciques*. The *Spaniards* have not yet conquer'd *California*, which is govern'd by several petty Princes.

RELIGION.] That of the *Spaniards* is the same as in *Europe*; but the Natives are mostly Idolaters, tho' many of them acknowledge One Supreme Being.

SECT. III.

Of FLORIDA.

Q. HOW is *Florida* bounded, and what is its Extent?

A. On the East it has the *British* Dominions and the *North Sea*, on the

West *New Spain* and *New Mexico*, on the North *Canada* and undiscover'd Countries, and on the South the Gulf of *Mexico*. It is reckon'd about 1400 Miles long, and about 1100 broad.

Q. How is it divided?

A. *Florida*, in its largest Extent, includes *Carolina* and *Georgia*; but these we refer to the *British* Dominions, and therefore divide this Country into two general Parts, *viz.* *Louisiana*, or *French Florida*, and the *Spanish* or *Proper Florida*.

Q. Which are the chief Towns in each?

A. *Louisiana* is full of *Indian* Towns and Villages; but the *French*, though they lay Claim to all this vast Country, have yet built but few. Their chief Settlements are *Fort Louis*, on the West Side of the Bay of *Mobile*; and *New Orleans*, about 60 Miles from the Mouth of the River *Mesebasipi*

or *Mississipi*. They have several others higher up this great River, which flows through *Florida* from North to South, and falls into the Gulf of *Mexico*.—The principal Town in *Proper Florida* is *St. Augustin* on the Eastern Coast, a Place of considerable Strength, well situated to secure the Navigation of the Gulf of *Florida*, and to annoy the *English* in *Georgia* and *Carolina*. The *Spaniards* have also the Town of *St. Matthew* to the North of *St. Augustin*, and a Fort call'd *St. Mark* on the Gulf of *Mexico*, with some other Settlements.

Q. What have you to say of the Air, Soil, *&c.* of *Florida?*

AIR and Soil.] *Florida* in general enjoys a temperate Air, and the Soil is so fertile that it yields three or four Crops of *Indian* Wheat in a Year. Being water'd by many large Rivers,

it alſo abounds with Paſture, and has Plenty of Cattle and Game.

COMMODITIES.] Theſe are chiefly Silver, Copper, Lead, Pearls, and Furs.

RARITIES.] With theſe we are not acquainted.

CHARACTER.] The Natives in general are affable, lively, courageous, and active. They are tall, well-ſhap'd, and naturally white, but by ſmearing themſelves with Oils they become of an Olive-Colour. A Piece of Deer-Skin over their Privities is all the Covering they wear. Their Languages are numerous, and unknown to us.

GOVERNMENT] The ſeveral Nations of *Florida* have their reſpective *Caciques* or Princes, who are moſt of them abſolute.

RELIGION.] The Religion of the *French* and *Spaniards* is the ſame as in *Europe*.

Europe. As to the Natives, the Sun seems to be the chief Object of their Worship.

SECT. IV.

Of CANADA, *or* NEW FRANCE.

Q. WHICH are the Boundaries of *Canada*, and what is its Extent?

A. It is bounded on the East by the *English* Dominions and the *North Sea*, on the West by Lands undiscover'd, on the North by *Hudson's Streights* and *Bay*, and on the South by *Florida*. Its Length is about 2300 Miles, and its Breadth about 1400.

Q. How is it divided?

A. Taking *Canada* in its largest Extent, it may be divided into three Parts, *viz.* 1. *Proper Canada*; 2. *Terra de Labrador*, or *New Britain*;

3. *New South Wales*, wherein are the *English* Settlements about *Hudson's* Bay.

Q. Which are the chief Towns in these Countries?

A. In *Proper Canada* the *French* have many Forts and Settlements, the chief whereof is *Quebeck*, a large Town on the River *St. Laurence*, with a Castle on an Eminence.—In *Terra de Labrador*, which is but little known, the *French* have the Fort of *Pontchartrain* near the Streights of *Belle-Isle*.—On the Coast of *Hudson's* Bay the *English* have the Forts of *Albany*, *New Severn*, and *Port Nelson*; and the *French* have the Forts *Lewis* and *Rupert*.—The *Indian* Towns and Villages are of no Note.

Q. Of what Nature is the Air, Soil, *&c.* of *Canada?*

AIR and SOIL.] The Air of the Southern Parts is temperate, except in

in Winter, and the Soil fertile enough; but *Terra de Labrador* and *New South Wales* are very cold and barren Countries.

COMMODITIES.] *Canada* has Mines of Copper, Iron, and Lead; but its chief Commodities are Salt-Fish, and several Sorts of Skins and Furs, particularly that of the Castor or Beaver, an amphibious Animal, with which this Country abounds. In these Furs consists the Trade of our *Hudson's Bay* Company.

RARITIES.] There are several uncommon Animals, Plants, *&c.* in *Canada*, which it would be too tedious to describe.

CHARACTER.] The Natives in general are strong and active, employing themselves chiefly in Hunting. The Northern Nations are more savage and brutal than the Southern.

GOVERNMENT.] Each *Indian* Tribe or Nation has its respective Chief. The *French* have a Governor, who resides in the Citadel of *Quebeck*; and the *Hudson's-Bay* Company send one to their Settlements, who resides at Fort *Albany*.

RELIGION.] The native *Canadans* are Idolaters, though most of them believe in a Supreme Being, the Author of all Things. Of the *French* and *English* it is needless to say any thing.

SECT. V.

Of the BRITISH *Dominions on the Continent.*

Q. HOW are the *British* Dominions bounded, and what is their Extent?

A. They

A. They are bounded on the Eaſt by the *Atlantic* Ocean and the Gulf of *St. Laurence*, and on every other Side by *Florida* and *Canada*. They are a large Tract of Sea-Coaſt, being about 1260 Miles long, and 360 broad, but conſiderably narrower in ſome Parts.

Q. How is it divided?

A. Into nine Provinces, lying from North-Eaſt to South-Weſt in the following Order, *viz.* 1. *New Scotland*, or *Accadia*. 2. *New England*. 3. *New York*. 4. *New Jerſey*. 5. *Penſylvania*. 6. *Maryland*. 7. *Virginia*. 8. *Carolina*. 9. *Georgia*.

Q. Which are the chief Towns in theſe Provinces?

A. 1. There are none of Note in *New Scotland* except *Annapolis Royal*, its Capital, formerly call'd *Port Royal*. It ſtands at the Eaſt End of a fine Bay or Harbour, large enough for a thou-

thousand Sail of Ships. 2. *Boston*, the Capital of *New England*, and of all the *British* Dominions in *America*, is a large, well-built, trading Town, with a good Harbour. 3. *New York*, the Capital of the Province of that Name, at the Mouth of *Hudson*'s River, is a handsome Town, defended by a Fort and two Batteries. 4. *Elizabeth Town* is the Capital of *East Jersey*, and *Burlington* of the *West*. 5. *Philadelphia*, the Capital of *Pensylvania*, is situate on a Neck of Land between two navigable Rivers. It is about two Miles in Length, and one in Breadth; the Houses built of Brick, the Streets strait, and intersecting at Right Angles. 6. *St. Mary's* is the chief Town of *Maryland*, though the Seat of Justice is removed thence to *Annapolis*. 7. *James Town*, on *James River*, is the Capital of *Virginia*. 8. *Charles Town*, between *Ashley* and

Cooper

Cooper Rivers, about ſix Miles from the Sea, is the Capital of *Carolina*. It is a free Port, well-built and fortified, and contains about 3000 Inhabitants. 9. *Georgia*, being a new Colony, has yet but few Towns, the chief of which is *Savannah*, on a River of the ſame Name.

Q. What Kind of Air, Soil, &c. do theſe Countries enjoy?

Air and Soil.] The Air of moſt of the Provinces agrees pretty well with *Engliſh* Conſtitutions. That of *Virginia* and *Maryland* is the worſt, and that of *Carolina* the moſt pure and wholſome. In general the Winters are colder, and the Summers hotter, than in thoſe Parts of *Europe* which lie in the ſame Latitudes. The Soil is for the moſt part very fruitful, except in *New Scotland*, where it is quite the reverſe.

Com-

COMMODITIES.] *Virginia* and *Maryland* export vaſt Quantities of Tobacco. The other Provinces furniſh Fiſh, Oil, various Sorts of Skins and Furs, Beef, Pork, Wheat, Rice, and other Proviſions; alſo Hoops, Pipe-ſtaves, Planks, Maſts, Pitch, Tar, and other Naval Stores, with which *New England* in particular abounds.

RARITIES.] Theſe are chiefly ſome Animals not known in *Europe*, as the Mooſe, the Humming-Bird, the Rattle-Snake, and ſeveral others. *Virginia* is remarkable for the vaſt Number of Oyſter-Shells found intermix'd with the Earth, at the Depth of three or four Yards in many Places.

CHARACTER.] The Manners of the *Engliſh* are much the ſame as in *Europe*. As to the *Indians*, they are in general a civil harmleſs People, very faith-

faithful to their Engagements with their Neighbours.

GOVERNMENT.] The *Indians* have their own Chiefs. Some of the *English* Provinces chuſe their own Governors, others are ſent immediately from the King, and others are Proprietary Governments; as that of *Maryland*, which belongs to the Deſcendants of *Cecilius Calvert*, Lord *Baltimore*, to whom it was granted by Letters Patent in 1632; and that of *Penſylvania*, which was granted to *William Penn*, Eſq; in 1680.

RELIGION.] The native *Indians* in general are Pagans. The *Engliſh* are Proteſtants, chiefly *Preſbyterians* or *Independents*, eſpecially in *New England*. In *Penſylvania* they are moſtly *Quakers*.

SECT.

SECT. VI.

Of TERRA FIRMA.

Q. HOW is *Terra Firma* bounded, and what is its Extent?

A. It is bounded on the North and East by the *North Sea*, on the South by *Peru* and the Land of the *Amazons*, and on the West by the *South Sea* and the Isthmus of *Panama* or *Darien*. It is about 1700 Miles long, and 800 broad.

Q. How is it divided, and which are the chief Towns?

A. It is divided into eight or ten Provinces. *Carthagena* is the chief City of the whole, a Place well fortified both by Art and Nature; but the strongest Castles which defended the Entrance of the Bay were taken and razed by the *English* under Admiral *Vernon* in 1741, though they could

could not make themſelves Maſters of the Town. *Panama* is a noted Town and Port on the *South Sea*, from whence the Treaſures of *Peru* are carried by Land to *Porto Bello*, a Town on the oppoſite Coaſt, which was taken by the ſame Admiral in 1739, and its Caſtles demoliſh'd. The other Towns of Note upon the Coaſt are *Santa Martha*, *La Hacha*, *St. Thomas* at the Mouth of the River *Oronoko*; and *Surinam*, a fine Settlement belonging to the *Dutch*. Within Land are *Santa Fé de Bogota*, *Popayan*, *Venezuela*, *Merida*, and other conſiderable Towns.

Q. Of what Kind is the Air, Soil, *&c.* of *Terra Firma?*

AIR and SOIL.] The Air is hot and unwholſome, eſpecially along the Northern Coaſt. Many Parts of the Country produce Plenty of Corn, Fruits, and Paſture; others are ſan-

dy, mountainous, or over-run with Woods.

COMMODITIES.] These are chiefly Gold, Silver, precious Stones, Cacao-Nuts, Long Pepper, Balsam, Rosin, Gums, Cotton, Sugar, and Tobacco.

RARITIES.] There is a great Cataract in one of the Branches of the River *Oronoko*; and a Lake on the Top of a high Mountain, said to be well stored with Fish.

CHARACTER.] The Natives spend most of their Time in Hunting, and are good Soldiers.

GOVERNMENT.] Some of the Inland Parts are still under the Natives, whom the *Spaniards* have not subdued. The rest of the Country is rul'd by a *Spanish* Deputy-Governor, who is under the Viceroy of *Mexico*, and resides at *Carthagena*.

RELIGION.] the Natives are Idolaters; the *Spaniards* of the *Romish* Faith.

SECT.

SECT. VII.

Of the Land of the AMAZONS.

Q. HOW is the Country of the *Amazons* bounded, and what is its Extent?

A. It is bounded on the Eaſt by *Braſil*, on the Weſt by *Peru*, on the North by *Terra Firma*, and on the South by *Paraguay*. Its Length is about 1300 Miles, and its Breadth about 1200.

Q. How is it divided, and which are the chief Towns?

A. *Europeans* know very little of this Country, nor have they yet built any Towns in it; though the *Portugueſe* have ſome ſmall Settlements near the Mouth of the River of *Amazons*, which runs through the Country from Weſt to Eaſt, and is one of the greateſt in the World.

Q. Of what Nature is the Air, Soil, &c. of this Country?

AIR and SOIL.] The Air is more temperate than is usual in such a Latitude; and those Parts which are discover'd are said to be fruitful.

COMMODITIES.] The Natives have very little Trade with Foreigners, though the Country produces Sugar, Cacao-Nuts, Ebony, Tobacco, &c. and has Mines of Gold and Silver.

RARITIES.] We know of none worth mentioning.

CHARACTER.] The Natives are a fierce warlike People, some of the Women using Arms and fighting like the Men. The first Discoverers of the Country gave it the Name it bears, on account of these female Warriors.

GOVERNMENT.] The Nations have their several Chiefs, who are supposed to be absolute.

RELI-

RELIGION.] The Natives in general are ſaid to be Idolaters.

SECT. VIII.

Of BRASIL.

Q. HOW is *Braſil* bounded, and and what is its Extent?

A. On the Eaſt, North, and South it is bounded by the *Atlantic* Ocean; and on the Weſt by *Paraguay* and the Land of the *Amazons*. It is about 2150 Miles long, and about 1200 broad, but much narrower towards the South.

Q. How is it divided, and which are the chief Towns?

A. It is divided into fifteen Captainſhips, *viz. Para, Maragnan, Siara, Rio Grande, Parayba, Hamarica, Pernambuco, Seregippe, Baya, Ilheos, Porto Seguro, Eſpiritu Santo, Rio Janeiro, San Vinçent*, and *Del Rey*. Moſt

of these Divisions take their Names from the chief Towns in each, but the Capital of *Brasil* is *St. Salvador*, or *Baya*, which stands on a Point of Land at the Entrance of the *Baya de todos Santos*, or *Bay of all Saints* It contains about 2000 Houses, and is a Place of great Trade. *Pernambuco*, or *Olinda*, is a rich, trading Town; and so is *San Sebastian*, the Capital of the Province of *Rio Janeiro*. *Parayba* is well-built, the Houses being of Stone, and some of them with fine Marble Pillars. *St. Gabriel* is a small Town, but the chief, if not the only one, in the Captainship of *Del Rey*.

Q. Of what Kind is the Air, Soil, *&c.* of *Brasil?*

AIR and SOIL.] The Air is for the most part temperate and healthful, and the Soil very fertile so far as the Country has been discover'd, for the Inland Parts are but little known.

COM-

COMMODITIES.] These are Gold, *Brasil* Wood, Sugar, Tobacco, Hides, Tallow, Train-Oil, Amber, Rosin, Balsam, Saffron, Cotton, *&c.*

RARITIES.] Monkeys, Parrots, and other Animals are the chief Curiosities of this Country.

CHARACTER.] Some of the native *Brasilians* are wild and barbarous, but others are kind, tractable, and ingenious.

GOVERNMENT.] A large Tract of Sea-Coast, divided into the Captainships above-mention'd, is under the *Portuguese*, whose Governor resides at *St. Salvador*; but in the Parts that are far within Land the Natives have their Chiefs, or perhaps no Government at all.

RELIGION.] The *Portuguese* are of the *Romish* Faith, to which they have brought many of the Natives; but the greatest Part are still Pagans.

SECT IX.

Of PERU.

Q. HOW is *Peru* bounded, and what is its Extent?

A. It is bounded on the Eaſt by the Land of the *Amazons*, on the Weſt by the *South Sea*, on the North by *Terra Firma*, and on the South by *Paraguay* and *Chili*. It is about 1700 Miles in Length, and 600 in Breadth.

Q. How is it divided, and which are the principal Towns?

A. It is divided into the three Audiences of *Quito*, *Lima*, and the *Charcas*.—*Quito*, the Capital of the Audience, is a large well-built City, very near the Equator. In this Audience is *Payta*, a noted Seaport, taken and burnt by Commodore *Anſon* in 1742. —In the Audience of *Lima* (call'd alſo *De los Reyes* and *Proper Peru*) there

there are twenty or thirty considerable Towns, the chief of which is *Lima*, the Capital of all *Peru*. It is a rich and populous City, and has a very good Port call'd *Callao*, about two Leagues distant, from whence the Treasure of this Country is shipp'd for *Panama*, to be sent to *Europe*. *Truxillo*, not far from the Coast, is a large well-built Town. *Cusco*, within Land, was the Metropolis of *Peru* before it was conquer'd by the *Spaniards*. —*La Plata*, the Capital of the *Charcas*, is very populous, but the largest and most noted City in this Audience is *Potosi*, at the Foot of a Mountain of the same Name, which has the richest Silver-Mines in the World. *Arica*, about eighty Leagues distant, is the Port from whence the Treasure is convey'd to *Lima*.

Q. Of what Nature is the Air, Soil, &c. of *Peru*?

AIR and SOIL.] In the Plains which lie along the Coaſt it never rains, and yet they produce both Grain and Paſture, being refreſh'd by frequent Dews; and the Breezes from the Sea render the Air temperate. The Vallies amongſt the *Sierra*, or Hills that run through the Middle of the Country, are very fruitful, being ſubject to Rain moſt of the Year; and here the Air is very hot. The *Andes*, a long Chain of high Mountains that lie fartheſt from the Sea, are cold and barren, their Tops being almoſt perpetually cover'd with Snow.

COMMODITIES.] Theſe are Gold, Silver, Pearls, Cotton, Tobacco, Cochineal, and other Drugs.

RARITIES.] Beſides the rich Mines of *Peru*, which are its moſt valuable Curioſities, we find the Ruins of many ſtately *Indian* Temples; alſo thoſe of a Palace of the ancient Kings of

of *Peru* call'd *Inga's*, near *Cusco*, which has been a wonderful Structure.

CHARACTER.] The *Peruvians* have a good Genius for mechanic Arts, and are naturally a brave, generous, and hospitable People; but they bear an implacable Hatred to the *Spaniards* for their barbarous Usage.

GOVERNMENT.] The several *Indian* Nations have their Chiefs, but pay Tribute to the *Spaniards*. The *Spanish* Viceroy resides in great State at *Lima*.

RELIGION.] The Natives, as formerly, worship the Sun, except such as have been brought to the *Romish* Faith by the *Spaniards*.

SECT.

SECT. X.

Of CHILI.

Q. WHICH are the Boundaries, and what the Extent of *Chili?*

A. It is bounded on the Eaſt by *Paraguay* and *Terra Magellanica*, on the South by the latter, on the Weſt by the *South Sea*, and on the North by *Peru*. It is about 1200 Miles long, and 350 broad, but much narrower in ſome Places.

Q. How is it divided, and which are the chief Towns?

A. It is divided into three Parts, namely, *Chili Proper*, *Chili Imperial*, and *Chucuito*.—In *Proper Chili* is *St. Jago*, the Capital of the whole Country, a large, rich, and populous City, about 70 Miles from *Valparaiſo*, which is its Port, and is therefore much frequented.

quented. The other Seaports in this Province are *La Serena* or *Coquimbo*, *Guasco*, and *Copiago*. ——The chief Town of *Imperial Chili* is *La Conception*, a Place of great Resort. *Baldivia* has an excellent Harbour, and is well fortified. The other Towns are of no great Note.—The principal Places in *Chucuito* are *Mendoza*, *St. Juan de la Frontera*, and *Diamante*, which have rich Mines near them.

Q. Of what Nature is the Air, Soil, *&c.* of *Chili?*

AIR and SOIL.] The Air in Summer is temperate, but very cold in the Winter. The Vallies produce Grain, Pasture, and Fruits, and the Vines brought hither from *Spain* thrive very well; but great Part of the Country is mountainous and barren, disturb'd by frequent Earthquakes and burning Volcano's. Some of the Moun-

Mountains afford rich Mines of Gold and Silver.

COMMODITIES.] Theſe are Gold, Silver, Copper, Tin, Lead, Quickſilver, Honey, Hemp, and Cattle.

RARITIES.] We know of none worth mentioning,

CHARACTER.] The Natives are ſtrong, well made, hardy, and the moſt courageous of all the *Americans*.

GOVERNMENT.] *Chili* is under a *Spaniſh* Governor ſent from *Peru*, who reſides either at *St. Jago* or *La Conception*. Some of the *Indian* Nations remain ſtill unſubdued by the *Spaniards*, others pay them Tribute, but none are Slaves.

RELIGION.] The Natives have neither Temples nor Idols, nor is it well known what is the Object of their Worſhip; ſome ſay, the *Devil*.

SECT.

SECT. XI.

Of PARAGUAY.

Q. HOW is *Paraguay* bounded, and what is its Extent?

A. It is bounded on the Eaſt by *Braſil*, on the Weſt by *Chili* and *Peru*, on the North by the Land of the *Amazons*, and on the South by *Terra Magellanica*. Its Length is about 1340 Miles, and its Breadth about 1200.

Q. How is it divided, and which are its principal Towns?

A. It is divided into ſeven Provinces, *viz.* *Paraguay Proper*, *Guayra*, *Parana*, *Uraguay*, *Rio de la Plata*, *Tucuman*, and *Chaco*. The Capital of the whole is *Aſſumption*, on the Eaſt Side of the River *Paraguay* or *Rio de la Plata*, and in the Province of *Proper Paraguay*. Some of the beſt *Spaniſh* Families are ſettled in this City, which is populous, and the Country about it is very

very delightful. *Buenos Ayres* in the Province of *Rio de la Plata*, and about 60 Leagues up that River, is a Place of great Trade. *Santa Fé*, *Santa Lucia*, and *Corientes*, all upon the ſame River, are conſiderable Towns. *St. Jago de Eſtero*, *San Miguel*, and *Cordova*, are Places of Note in *Tucuman*. *Guayra*, or *Ciudad Real*, the Capital of *Guayra*, is in a declining Condition. *Conception* is the beſt Town in *Chaco*. *Uraguay* has but few, of which *Los Reyes* is reckon'd the chief. *Santa Maria* is the principal Town in *Parana*, which Province is almoſt entirely in the Hands of the *Jeſuits*, where they have amaſſed prodigious Wealth.

Q. What Account do you give of the Air, Soil, *&c.* of *Paraguay?*

AIR and SOIL.] The Air is very healthful, and the Soil fruitful, producing abundance of Grain and Paſture.

COM-

COMMODITIES.] These are chiefly Gold, Silver, Brass, Iron, Hides, Tallow, Honey, Wax, Sugars, Amethysts, and the Herb call'd *Paraguay*, known in *England* by the Name of *South-Sea-Tea*. This Herb (or rather Shrub) is infused in hot Water, to which it communicates a Smell and Colour much like that of the best Tea brought from the *East Indies*. The Men could not work in the Mines of *Peru* without drinking this Liquor to prevent their being suffocated by the poisonous Exhalations arising from them.

RARITIES.] In the Western Part of *Tucuman* there is a considerable Stream of Water runs under a Mountain, and rises on the opposite Side; through which it is said some *Portuguese* ventur'd their Lives on a Raft made of Canes, and were near thirty Hours in passing it.

CHA-

CHARACTER.] The Natives are laborious, and more humane and tractable than moſt of the *Americans*; the *Spaniards* having treated them with leſs Cruelty than in other Places.

GOVERNMENT.] The ſeveral *Indian* Nations have their own Chiefs, but are ſubject to the *Spaniards*, who have a Governor reſiding at *Buenos Ayres*.

RELIGION.] Many of the Natives have been brought to the *Romiſh* Perſuaſion by the *Jeſuits*; the reſt are Idolaters, though they acknowledge one Supreme Being.

SECT. XII.

Of TERRA MAGELLANICA.

Q. HOW is *Terra Magellanica* bounded, and what is its Extent?

A. This

A. This Country (ſo call'd from *Magellan*, or *Megalhanes*, who firſt diſcover'd it) is bounded on the Eaſt by the *North Sea*, on the Weſt by *Chili* and the *South Sea*, on the North by *Paraguay*, and on the South by the Streights of *Magellan*, which ſeparate it from *Terra del Fuego*. It is about 1150 Miles in Length, and 500 in Breadth.

Q. Which are its chief Towns?

A. No *Europeans* having ſettled here, (though the *Spaniards* formerly attempted it) there are no Towns in the Country, the Natives dwelling in Huts or little Villages.

Q. What Sort of a Country is this?

A. The Coaſts (which are all we know of it) are generally barren, and the Air in Winter is exceſſively cold.

Q. What Sort of People are the Inhabitants?

A. Strange Accounts have been given of their gigantic Size by the first Discoverers of the Country; but the *Europeans*, who have lately sail'd to this Part of the World, have seen none but Men of an ordinary Stature. We know nothing certain of their Government or Religion, but probably it is much like that of other wild *Americans*.

SECT. XIII.

Of the AMERICAN ISLANDS.

Q. WHICH are the chief Islands of *America?*

A. They may be divided into two Classes, *viz.* those of *North America*, and those of *South America*.

I. The

I. The chief Islands of *North America* are,

1. The *Cumberland* Islands, and some others which lie far North, and are little known.

2. *Newfoundland*, a large Island off the River *St. Laurence*, famous for its Cod-Fishery, vast Numbers of those Fish being taken near the great Sand-Bank on the East Side of the Island. It belongs to the *English*, and its chief Town is *Placentia*.—*Anticosti*, or *Assumption* Island, at the Mouth of the above-mention'd River, belongs to the *French*; from whom the Isle of *Cape Breton*, with the Town and Forts of *Louisbourg*, lying between *Newfoundland* and *New Scotland*, was lately taken by the *English*.

3. *Long Island* and *Rhode Island* off the Coasts of *New England* and *New York*, Places of considerable Trade.

4. The *Bermudas*, a Cluſter of ſmall Iſlands, about 300 Leagues Eaſt of *Carolina*; otherwiſe call'd *Summer Iſlands*, from Sir *George Summers*, who was ſhipwreck'd near them in 1609. They belong to the Crown of *England*, and are remarkable for their wholſome Air. Their chief Commodities are Cedar-Wood, Pearl, Ambergreaſe, Cochineal, and Tobacco

5. The *Lucayes* or *Bahama* Iſlands, which lie off the Cape of *Florida*. The chief of them are *Bahama*, *Long Iſland*, *Crooked Iſland*, and *Providence*; which laſt belongs to the *Engliſh*, but moſt of the reſt are under the *Spaniards*.

6. The *Greater Antilles*, which are *Cuba*, *Hiſpaniola*, *Jamaica*, and *Porto Rico*.—*Cuba* is a large Iſland, about 700 Miles in Length, belonging to the Crown of *Spain*. Its principal Towns are the *Havanna* and *St. Jago*, the former of which is the Reſidence

of

of the *Spanish* Governor, and the usual Rendezvous of the Galleons and other *Spanish* Ships in their Way to *Europe*. It is a fine City, has an excellent Harbour, and is reckon'd the strongest Place the *Spaniards* have in the *West-Indies*. The Island is much overspread with Woods, and in some Parts mountainous. Its chief Commodities are Gold, Silver, Copper, Sugar, Cinnamon, Ginger, Cassia, Aloes, and other Drugs.—The Western Part of *Hispaniola* is possess'd by the *French*, where they have *Great* and *Little Gouave*, *Leogane*, and other Settlements. The *Spaniards* possess the Eastern Part, where they have *St. Domingo*, the Capital of the Island, a handsome well-fortified City, with a good Port. The Commodities of the Island are Cattle, Hides, Sugar, Ginger, Cochineal, *&c.*—*Jamaica* is a rich thriving Island, possess'd by the

English, who took it from the *Spaniards* in the Time of *Oliver Cromwell*. Its chief Towns are *Kingston*, *Spanish Town*, and *Port Royal* which has an excellent and well defended Harbour. Its Commodities are Sugar, Rum, Pepper, Cotton, Tobacco, Indigo, Tortoise-Shell, Dyers-Wood, and several others.—*Porto Rico* belongs to the *Spaniards*, who have a Governor at *St. Juan de Porto Rico*, a strong Seaport, the Capital of the Island. Its Commodities are Hides, Sugar, Cassia, Ginger, *&c.*

7. The *Lesser Antilles*, or *Caribbee* Islands, which are numerous. The chief are *Barbadoes*, *Antegoa*, *Montserrat*, *Nevis*, *St. Christopher's*, *Barbuda*, *Anguilla*, and a few others belonging to the *English*; *Granada*, *St. Lucia*, *Martinico*, *Dominico*, *Marigalante*, *Guadalupe*, and *St. Martin's*, to the *French*; *St. Eustachia*, *Curassao*, *Bonayre*,

Bonayre, and *Aruba*, to the *Dutch*; and *Trinidada* and *Margarita* to the *Spaniards*.——The Commodities of these Islands in general (especially those under the *English* and *French*) are Sugars, Rum, Tobacco, Cotton, Ginger, Cinnamon, Pepper, Indigo, and several Sorts of Drugs.

II. The chief Islands of *South America* are,

1. *Terra del Fuego*, a large Island, separated from the Continent by the Streights of *Magellan*, of which we have very little Knowledge. The most Southern Point of this Island is call'd Cape *Horn*, round which the *Europeans* now sail into the *South Sea*, and not through the Streights abovemention'd.

2. *Chiloe*, near the Coast of *Chili*; on which the *Spaniards* have a Town nam'd *Castro*.

3. *Juan Fernandez*, off the Coaſt of *Chili*, a pleaſant fruitful Iſland, but uninhabited. The other near it is inconſiderable.

4. The *Gallapagos*, a Cluſter of Iſlands lying under the Equator, off the Coaſt of *Peru*.

5. The *Solomon Iſlands*, which lie at a great Diſtance to the Weſt of *Peru*. They are about 20 in Number, ſome of them large, and are ſaid to be rich, fertile, pleaſant, and healthful. They are claim'd by the *Spaniards*, but there are no *European* Settlements on any of them.

There are many other Iſlands ſcatter'd up and down the *South Sea*, and alſo on the Coaſt of *Braſil*, but none worth mentioning.

SECT.

SECT. XIV.

Of the UNKNOWN LANDS.

Q. HOW are the *Unknown Lands* distinguish'd?

A. Into *Arctic* and *Antarctic*, with respect to their Situation towards either Pole.

Q. Which are the *Arctic* Lands?

A. They are, 1. *Groenland*, or *Greenland*, a large Country lying North of *Europe* and *America*, visited by the *Europeans* in Summer-time on Account of the Whale-Fishery on its Coasts. It is inhabited, though extremely cold, mountainous, and generally cover'd with Snow. It has Bears, Rain-Deer, and Foxes, but few Fowls. The Natives are of an Olive-Colour, some quite black, and are supposed to worship the Sun. 2. *Spitzberg*, which lies North of *Norway*,

way, very cold and uninhabited. 3. *Nova Zembla*, North of *Muscovy*. Whether it is an Island or Part of the Continent is uncertain. 4. *Jesso*, or *Yesso*, which lies North of *Japan*.

Q. Which are the *Antarctic* Lands?

A. They are, 1. *New Guinea*, or Land of the *Papous*, which lies East of the *Molucca* Islands, near the Equator. 2. *New Britain*, an Island to the East of *New Guinea*. 3. *Carpentaria*, South of *New Guinea*. 4. *New Holland*, a vast Country, South of the *Molucca* Islands. 5. Van *Diemen*'s Land, to the South East of *New Holland*. 6. *New Zealand*, about twenty Degrees to the East of Van *Diemen*'s Land. 7. *Terra del Espiritu Santo*, or *Land of the Holy Spirit*, about as many Degrees to the East of *Carpentaria*. 8. The Land of *Quir*, or *Quiros*, not far from the former.

A TABLE

A

TABLE

Of the Longitude *and* Latitude *of some of the principal Places of the Earth; the* Longitude *being reckon'd from the Meridian of* London.

N. B. The Latitudes are *North*, and the Longitudes *East*, except where an S or W shews them to be *South* or *West*.

	Lat. ° ′	Long. ° ′
AGRA, in the Mogul's Empire,	28 30	83 7

Aleppo,

	Lat.	Long.
Aleppo, Syria,	36 14	38 44
Alexandria, Egypt,	31 1	34 23
Amsterdam, Holland.	52 21	4 40
Athens, Greece,	38 5	25 22
Barcelona, Spain,	41 25	1 7
Batavia, East-Indies,	6 15S	100 45
Bengal, East-Indies,	22 00	95 6
Brest, France,	48 22	4 45W
Buda, Hungary,	47 46	20 2
Cadiz, Spain,	36 16	7 30W
Cairo, Egypt,	29 50	35 7
Calais, France,	50 56	1 35
Cape of Good Hope, Africa,	34 30S	17 20
Constantinople, in Turky.	41 6	31 30
Copenhagen, Denmark,	55 30	12 32

Cracow

	Lat.	Long.
Cracow, Poland,	50 10	20 7
Dantzick, Prussia,	54 20	19 00
Dublin, Ireland,	53 12	7 30W
Edinburgh, Scotland	55 47	2 56W
Ferro, one of the Canaries,	28 5	18 22W
Fez, Barbary,	33 12	6 7W
Florence, Italy,	43 41	11 50
Genoa, Italy,	44 26	9 37
Gibraltar, Spain,	35 30	4 50
Goa, East-Indies,	15 30	72 6
Hamburg, Denmark,	53 41	10 22
Jerusalem, Holy Land,	32 44	35 15
Ispahan, Persia,	33 2	53 10
Lima, Peru,	12 20S	85 22W
Lisbon, Portugal,	38 40	10 50W
LONDON,	51 32	00 00
Madrid, Spain,	40 10	3 36W
Marseilles, France,	43 15	5 40

	Lat.	Long.
Martinico Isle, West Indies,	14 44	61 33W
Messina, Sicily,	38 22	16 30
Mexico, North-America,	20 10	105 22W
Moscow, Muscovy,	55 30	38 45
Naples, Italy,	41 15	15 30
Paris, France,	48 50	2 7
Pekin, China,	40 00	117 45
Petersburg, Russia,	59 25	29 50
Port-Royal, Jamaica,	18 2	77 3W
Quebeck, Canada,	47 10	70 15
Rome, Italy,	41 50	12 37
Rotterdam, Holland,	51 50	4 15
Siam, East Indies,	14 10	100 41
Smyrna, Asia,	38 4	29 6
Stockholm, Sweden,	59 30	18 40
Toulon, France,	43 7	5 40
Turin, Piedmont,	44 50	7 56

Venice,

	Lat.	Long.
Venice, Italy,	45 36	12 20
Vienna, Germany,	48 22	17 6
Warsaw, Poland,	52 12	21 32

F I N I S.